THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Address of the Revolutionists to the People of the United States—A Recital of Wrongs Committed by Spain.

Senor Valiente, the general agent for the Cuban Republican Government, has prepared the following address to the people of the United States, setting forth the causes and prospects of the existing revolution in Cuba, and the claims of the struggling patriots upon Americans:—

To the People of the United States:—Seeing that frequent misrepresentations of the revolutionary movement going on in Cuba are made through the press, I beg leave to answer them by laying before the public a brief statement of facts connected with that movement.

Revolutions never go backward. They may be checked for a shorter or longer time, but finally burst forth with irresistible impulse, and roll on to a successful issue. So with regard to Cuba, which has failed in several attempts to overthrow the tyrant over her, but is likely to succeed now in the struggle for freedom and self-government. To review her efforts for national existence, and sketch the grievances which justify the revolution going on within her borders, are the purposes of this address, which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, as general agent of the Cuban revolution.

Ever since the close of the war of independence in South America the Captain-General of Cuba has been clothed by special law with all the powers given to commanders of besieged places. This severe measure arose from the revolutionary attempt which was then defeated through the interference of the United States Government, lest universal freedom in slaveholding Cuba should affect slavery in the Southern States of this country, as Mr. Clay remarked at the time, in explanation of his opposition to the military expedition which Venezuela, then at war with Spain, was fitting out to help Cuba to achieve her independence; so that Cuba has been since that time groaning under a relentless tyranny, but still endeavoring now and then to shake it off. Her endeavors have brought about not only the persecution or execution of many illustrious Cubans, but also that of many high-minded Spaniards, such as General Lorenzo, who, while Governor of Santiago de Cuba in 1836, proclaimed there the liberal constitution promulgated in Spain, and was persecuted by Captain-General Tacon, who sent from Havana a heavy body of troops against him and his constitutional followers. Several years later, many Cubans who remonstrated against the slave trade were persecuted for having done so, and nearly all of them driven into exile. Shortly thereafter military commissions were set at work all over the Western Department of Cuba to suppress an alleged conspiracy among the colored people. The guilty parties were found chiefly among the rich free colored men, whose property was, of course, confiscated and their lives taken by wholesale on the scaffold, while not a few of them died under the lash, which was freely and mercilessly used to compel them to confession. The suppression of this alleged conspiracy was followed a few years later by a real conspiracy of the white people, under the lead of General Lopez, who, being detected before his plans were matured for an uprising in the central part of the island, fled and came to the United States, whence he sailed in 1850 at the head of some 600 men and landed at Cardenas. He failed in his attempt to free Cuba and returned to the United States. During the subsequent year partial uprisings took place, and Lopez sailed for Cuba once more with about 450 men, to assist his friends in their efforts to achieve Cuban independence; but he again failed, and himself and many of his followers were executed. However, the Cubans, persevering in their determination to be free, renewed their plans to that end, and a well-organized movement was started under General Quitman, but fell through, in 1855, with the loss of valuable lives and the banishment of a great many distinguished Cubans, to say nothing of a heavy outlay of money. Yet, nevertheless, the Cubans, not despairing, a few years afterwards began to work again for their freedom, and when the late Spanish revolution broke out they were finally maturing their plans to free Cuba from the military sway of Spain. That revolution improved their opportunity, and on the 10th of October last they rose up in arms, as appears from the following extract of their declaration of independence, dated at Manzanillo on that day, viz.:—

"Arming ourselves against the tyrannical Government of Spain, we must, according to precedent in all civilized countries, proclaim before the world the cause that impels us to take this step, which, though likely to entail considerable disturbance upon the present, will insure the happiness of the future.

"It is well known that Spain governs the island of Cuba with an iron and bloodstained hand. The former holds the latter deprived of political, civil, and religious liberty. Hence the unfortunate Cubans being illegally prosecuted and thrown into exile or executed by military commissions in times of peace. Hence their being kept from public meetings, and forbidden to speak or write on affairs of state; hence their suppression of remonstrances against the evils that afflict from being looked upon as the proceedings of rebels, from the fact that they are bound to keep silence and obey. Hence the never ending plague of hungry officials from Spain to devour the product of their industry and labor. Hence their exclusion from public stations and want of opportunity to skill themselves in the art of government. Hence the restrictions to which public instruction with them is subjected, in order to keep them so ignorant as not to be able to know and enforce their rights in any shape or form whatever. Hence the navy and standing army which are kept up not for their defence, but at an enormous expenditure from their own wealth, to make them bend their knees and submit their necks to the iron yoke that disgraces them. Hence the grinding taxation under which they labor, and which would make them all perish in misery but for the marvellous fertility of the soil. On the other hand, Cuba cannot prosper as she ought to, because white immigration that suits her best is artfully kept from her shores by the Spanish Government, and as Spain has many a time pronounced us Cubans to respect our rights without having hitherto fulfilled her promises; as she continues to tax us heavily and by so doing is likely to destroy our wealth; as we are in danger of losing our property, our lives, and our honor under further Spanish domination; as we have reached a depth of degradation utterly revolting to manhood; as great nations have sprung from revolt against a similar disgrace, after exhausted pleadings for relief; as we despair of justice from Spain through reasoning, and cannot longer live deprived of the rights which other people enjoy, we are constrained to appeal to arms to assert our rights in the battle-field; cherishing the hope that our grievances will be a sufficient excuse for this last resort to redress them and secure our future welfare.

"To the God of our conscience and to all civilized nations we submit the sincerity of our purpose. Vengeance does not mislead us, nor is ambition our guide. We only want to be free and see all men with us equally free, as the Creator intended all mankind to be. Our earnest belief is that all men are brethren. Hence our love of toleration, order, and justice in every respect. We desire the gradual abolition of slavery, with indemnification; we admire universal suffrage, as it insures the sovereignty of the people; we demand a religious regard for the inalienable rights of man as the basis of freedom and national greatness.

Such are the facts showing the oppression of Cuba and her efforts to be free up to the 10th of October last. Since then the Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under C. M. Cespedes, who is the commander-in-chief of that army and the head of the republican government duly established within the lines of the liberators. Their lines run in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the island to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the seaboard, either North or South, for want of the requisite armament to hold it. But the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished, and in which the Spanish control only the ground where they are kept at bay. This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and lead to the belief that if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials their movements would now cover also the remainder of the island, where no uprising has yet taken place from utter want of arms, while their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States. But such are our neutrality laws. They allow a European power to obtain war materials freely from our workshops to crush a people struggling for freedom in the very heart of America, and prohibit the same people from supplying themselves with similar materials from us to carry on their struggle against that power. Yet the Spanish hirelings, in their misrepresentations of the Cuban revolution, frequently assert through their editorial columns and otherwise, that the laws referred to have been violated. Let them bear in mind that from the foregoing statement of facts no other conclusion can be drawn but that Cuba is fairly started in her way to national independence; that her sons have been manfully fighting for it these six months, without having yet violated our neutrality, despite their lack of arms, and are therefore entitled to the earnest sympathy of our people, and the more so as their struggle involves a great American principle—namely, that no European power shall longer control any country upon this hemisphere. J. VALIENTE.

Action of the Spanish Authorities Towards British Vessels—John Bull's Back Up—He is Frightened off by a Single Lion of Castile—Another Bombastes Furioso.

We give below a literal translation of an article published in the Havana *Voz de Cuba* of the 9th inst., which we recommend to Americans, begging them to beware of Spanish indignation:—

The Spanish gunboat Luisa and the British gunner Cherub, with the Comanditario.

It is not true, as previously asserted, that the San Quentin had any part in the recapture of the Comanditario. This step is solely due to the Luisa, which, after recapturing it, took it in tow, and conveyed it a distance of thirty miles, delivering it to the commander of the San Quentin, whose first news of the affair was the appearance of the Luisa, having in tow the cowardly pirate.

The San Quentin then took it and brought it to Havana, the Luisa remaining in Berry Island where the capture had taken place, in order to see whether they could likewise capture the three pirates who had gone ashore there, but in which she did not succeed.

It was during this hunt that the British gunboat Cherub arrived, and anchored one mile from the Luisa, whose commander was on the point of giving the usual salute to the British flag, and with the object, also, of asking assistance, when he saw that a boat from the Cherub approached him. When the British commander was near enough, the Spanish commander, Senor Pardode Figueroa, asked him, cap in hand, if he would step on board, to which the Englishman replied that he would, after a while.

A communication then took place between the Cherub and the shore, and the Spaniard becoming impatient, launched his boat, and proceeded ashore to present his claims to the Englishman.

The latter presented himself, and asked how many days the Spanish gunner had been there; if they would return soon to Havana; if they had captured the Yara (Comanditario); and whether they had on board any of her crew in captivity.

The Spaniard answered truthfully, asked likewise his destination, and demanded cooperation in capturing the pirates who by right belonged to him, being Spaniards themselves, having recaptured the steamer so infamously stolen from them.

Here the Englishman answered that they were not pirates, but Cubans, who had seized the Yara, that this was Cuban and not Spanish, and that the Cherub had been sent by the Governor of Nassau to claim that the Spaniards should neither come on shore nor hunt for any pirates in the Banks, as they had several times done.

That the Luisa must deliver immediately the Yara and her entire crew, the said steamer being a Cuban, captured in British waters.

Here the brave Captain of the Luisa, who had with his small vessel, at the risk of losing it, seized the Yara, saving the Comanditario, who had safely delivered it to the San Quentin, who had witnessed his marines eager to board and fight a larger enemy, who knew what the Cubans were, with great composure replied that the vessel had been stolen, that there was no such nation as Cuba, and that he would desire to have his reclamation in writing, in order to understand it better and to bring the same to Havana.

Here the Englishman, in the course of conversation, drew on paper that rag that the thieves pretended to carry, and, looking up, asks, "Does not General Dulce fight now against this flag?" "No sir," replies the Castilian General, "Dulce fights against a band of marauders on land and pirates on the seas. I do not recognize that flag, and you, sir, are not sufficient to declare it legitimate. For this it requires a congress of nations!"

The Englishman insisting on his demands, the Spaniard becomes tired and replies:—"Of the Yara I have already said, sir, I had but two miserable men, who have voluntarily come on board, and (raising his voice) had I with me the entire crew of that pirate, whom you claim in the name of the Governor of Nassau, I would not deliver them to you nor to the entire British navy which you might bring to bear."

Commander Dacres jumped up as if struck by an electric discharge, lowered his tone and retired; our captain now with civility repeating the above.

Mr. Dacres, however, left behind the drawing made of the Cuban colors, and we understand that this specimen of art has been brought to Havana, and is now in possession of our authorities.

What comments can *La Voz de Cuba* make upon this truthful tale? We well remember when the revolution occurred in Jamaica that General Dulce offered its Governor sixteen thousand men.

The conduct of the Governor of Nassau, the palpable hostility always shown us there, the laughable pretensions of the Cherub, truly form a poor account of the British standard which in Nassau covers the Cubans of the tri-colored rag, and in all the British possessions shelters numberless pirates, robbers, and the like.

If this is the grandeur of England and its pride, we prefer remaining, as heretofore, with the generosity, pride, and greatness of Spain.

Happy News.

We learn that Mr. Cabias, who had been tried and condemned to death, and who had demanded his release, being an American citizen, has been set at liberty; not, however, because he was such, but because he was subsequently found innocent, for Spain cares not for the nationality of any criminal to absolve or condemn.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

Would it be of Advantage to the United States?

Talking of the advantages of a war with England might astonish such timid old fogies as our Secretary of State, Mr. Fish, and men of the same narrow-minded views; but with all the horrors and cost of such a conflict, there can be no doubt the result would be of advantage to the United States. It would put all our shipyards, workshops, and manufactories in full operation; vessels of every description would spring into life as if by magic; the ocean would soon be covered with Alabamas of the most formidable character; British ships and commerce would be swept from every sea, and in the end this country would become the first maritime nation in the world. As to war vessels, monitors, and all the other terrible naval engines of modern warfare, we could construct them more rapidly than the Monitor which fought the Merrimac was built, which only took a few weeks to prepare for the greatest naval fight in history. This country is comparatively invulnerable to British armies or fleets, and a war would leave us in the position England was in after she destroyed the Spanish Armada and the fleets of Holland—the first naval and maritime nation on the globe. We say nothing of the British possessions in America, which would necessarily be lost to England and become a part of this republic, nor of the thousand millions of American bonds and securities held in that country, which would be rendered valueless. We look only at the question as affecting our shipping interests and manufactories. But there is no reason to believe England would go to war with the United States. She is too wise for that. Still, war or no war, it is absurd, cowardly, and an insult to the American people, to talk of fearing such an event. Any public man who gives expression to fear, as Mr. Secretary Fish has, ought to be kicked out of office without a moment's hesitation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The India Office MSS.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has the following:—

A correspondent well qualified to speak on the subject has favored us with the following communication in reference to the recently-discovered MSS. at the India Office:—

"I cannot enlighten you as to the contents of the 'Beejapoor MSS., found in the library at the India Office, but if they are the MSS. formerly in the Azar Mehal at Beejapoor, the following are the facts as to the manner and time when the MSS. came into the possession of the East India Company. The books are the remains of one of the royal libraries which existed at Beejapoor in the Deccan, previous to its capture by Aurungzebe, A. D. 1686. Though 'cartloads' of MSS. are said to have been taken away by him, the library to which these volumes belonged was not entirely removed by the Emperor from Beejapoor, in consequence of its having been attached to a Mahometan shrine, in which were preserved two hairs of the Prophet's beard. A short account of this curious shrine will be found in Colonel Sykes' excellent paper on Beejapoor in the 'Transactions of the Literary Society of Bombay,' a book now very rarely to be met with, and also in the magnificent volume of photographs of Beejapoor, published by Mr. Murray in 1866, at the expense of a native gentleman of Bombay. The building in which the library was preserved will be found described and depicted at pages 38 and 75 of the memoirs prefixed to that volume by Captain Meadows Taylor and Mr. James Ferguson, and in plates 47 to 53. In this shrine the books remained much neglected, till they were examined about 1848 by M. d'Octroa, a young scholar of Spanish origin, travelling in India by order of King Louis Philippe, to collect Sanscrit MSS. for the Royal Library at Paris.

"Sir George Arthur, the then Governor of Bombay, hearing of the condition of the Beejapoor library from M. d'Octroa, moved the Rajah of Satara, in whose territory Beejapoor then was, to take better care of the books; and something was done, with this end in view, at the suggestion of Colonel Evans, the then resident. But when the territory, with all State property, lapsed to the Government of India, the library was still much neglected and exposed to depredation and injury from the weather. In this state it was found by Captain (now Colonel) Philip Hart, of the Engineers, who was employed to repair some of the beautiful buildings which were fast going to ruin, and, among others, that in which the library was deposited; and on his report, Lord Falkland, then Governor of Bombay, ordered the removal of all the books which were at all perfect, and they were ultimately sent to the library of the East India Company in Leadenhall street, where they remained until its transfer to the Crown.

"The Beejapoor library must once have been rich in books in many languages. Local tradition tells of many beautiful works in Persian, richly illuminated, which have, at different times, been abstracted from the library and clandestinely sold, and there are still many boxes of fragments of books, Persian and Arabic, which, from the beauty of the penmanship and the illumination, testify to the original value of the volumes to which they belonged. There are likewise fragments of MSS. in Mahratta and Sanscrit, in Canarese, and other southern languages, written on paper as well as on palm leaves, and a few fragments of black-letter English and Spanish books; the English fragments evidently belonged to a black-letter Bible of the authorized version. But, with the exception of the Arabic volumes now in the library at the India Office, there was nothing like a perfect volume in any language forthcoming in 1847, and the existence of these Arabic volumes was accounted for by the local officers solely on the ground of their having been unreadable by any one on the spot, and consequently unsalable. The blame of these depredations was laid by the Brahmin officers of the Mahratta State at the door of the Mahometan mujawirs who had charge of the shrine, while the latter retorted by accusing the Brahmin officers of the State; but of the fact that very extensive depredations had been permitted within a few years previous to the territory coming under British control, there can, I fear, be no doubt.

"I may mention that, besides the preservation of these MSS., we owe to Colonel Hart's professional skill and taste the beautiful architectural drawings by Mr. Cumming, photographs from which are to be found in Mr. Murray's publication above referred to; and also the extensive repairs to the old buildings at Beejapoor which he carried out about twenty years ago, and which have done much to preserve the ruins from utter decay. Until Colonel Hart took the matter in hand, little or nothing effectual had been done to preserve the buildings since the repairs ordered by Captain Grant Duff, soon after the conquest of the Deccan by the British in 1817."

War Rumors.

Rumors of war, says the Paris correspondent of the London *Star*, from high quarters, still reach us, the basis whence they arise being the statement of those well informed as to Prussian politics, that that power considers war with France inevitable, and, therefore, is not only prepared but ready to take the initiative. It appears a fact that Prussia, in her diplomatic relations with Southern Germany, has negotiated a free passage through all the States belonging to that Confederation Prussia, it is further asserted, will select the approaching election as an appropriate moment for quarrelling with France. The Franco-Belgian incident may serve as the desired pretext. M. Frere-Orban, it is true, comes to Paris with the most conciliatory views. The Emperor, in an autograph letter to the King of Belgium, has convinced that country that in all events its independence will be carefully respected, and that he is not ambitious of conquest or annexation with regard to Belgium. The King is perfectly reassured, and quite willing to make all suitable concessions to France. But it appears that these concessions are displeasing to England as well as to Prussia, and M. Frere-Orban himself admits to M. Rouher that the proposed French and Belgic international treaty will excite the jealousy of the above-mentioned countries.

"Cannibal Jack."

This person, whose real name is William H. Star, has obtained a great notoriety, being known among whalers and the crews of other vessels visiting the Marquesas Islands as a "mighty potentate" there, ruling the simple islanders with unlimited power. He was, it will be remembered, charged some time since before Commissioner Betts, of New York, with endeavoring to create a revolt on board of the American ship Volunteer, on which he had shipped as one of the crew, having a great longing to once again see his native shores, from which he had been separated about a quarter of a century. It being apparent that the defendant had no criminal intent in resisting the unreasonable and cruel orders and demands of some of the officers of the Volunteer, the complaint yesterday against him was dismissed, and he received his discharge on payment of costs to the Government.

—Large coal deposits have been found in the White Pine silver region.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Virginia Reconstruction—The Coming Proclamation by President Grant.

The State Legislature—Condition of Important Bills at the Close of the Session.

Affairs in the South and West.

The Coming Virginia Election.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The present understanding is that President Grant, under authority of law, will issue a proclamation at an early day submitting to the people of Virginia the Constitution of that State, with separate votes on clauses, first, for disfranchisement; second, test oaths; and third, county organizations. It is understood that the vote will be ordered to be taken on the fourth Monday in May. There will be a new registration. Colonel Joseph Segar has announced himself as a candidate at large for Congress in that State.

United States Senate.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate met at noon. The Chaplain in his prayer alluded to the emancipation celebration in progress to-day, and thanked God for the action which, proceeding from these halls, had established liberty and equality throughout the land. He prayed that the efforts of the people who were to-day celebrating their emancipation would be directed towards elevating and improving the condition and education of their race, and that the Divine blessing would rest upon their endeavors.

After the reading of the journal,

Mr. Wilson submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby authorized, with the consent of the United States of Colombia, to cause a thorough survey to be made for a ship railway or ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien, from San Miguel to the Gulf of Uraba in Darien.

On motion of Mr. Conkling, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Condition of Some of the Important Bills in the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The following is a summary of the condition of some of the most important bills of the session on the day of adjournment:—

The General Registry law, which includes Philadelphia, has passed both houses.

The Cattle Market bill passed the Senate, but was killed in the House.

The Revised Tax bill taxing coal, oil, and whisky passed the House and was killed in the Senate.

The Adulteration of Drugs bill was killed in the House Committee.

The bill giving a salary to the Port Wardens passed both houses. The second Port Wardens' bill giving them power to arrest captains, was killed in the House. The Militia law, reducing the tax from two dollars to fifty cents, was defeated in the Senate. The Philadelphia Trust bill, and the State Board of Public Charities, passed both houses. The bill exempting sewing machines of seamstresses from levy and sale under execution for rent has passed both houses.

The bill taxing national banks and saving institutions one per. cent on their capital, and exempting them from all local taxation, passed both houses.

The salt-slush bill, preventing the salting of railroad tracks, has passed both houses.

Both Metropolitan police bills were killed by the Senate, as was also the Metropolitan Telegraph bill.

The bill allowing parties to be witnesses in their own cases has passed both houses.

The Broad street omnibus bill was killed in the Senate.

The bill allowing members of Council to be eligible to a position by resigning as Councilmen has passed both houses.

The bill authorizing the Governor to commute the death penalty was vetoed by the Governor. The bill abolishing capital punishment was killed in the House. The bill driving the farmers off Second street was defeated in the House. The bill dividing the Twentieth ward into two school districts has passed both houses. The North Penn Passenger Railway was defeated in the Senate. The bill giving Penn Square to several public institutions was defeated. The Park supplement passed both houses. The House of Correction bill was killed in the Senate Committee. The bill regulating the fees of public officers in Philadelphia was killed in the House.

The bill changing the Rule in "Shelley's Case" was defeated. The proposition to repeal all laws exempting property from taxation was incorporated in the general Tax bill and was, of course, defeated. The bill requiring coal mines to be ventilated passed both houses. The Cruelty to Animals bill passed. The bill to exempt the Eleventh Street Opera House from general laws securing the public from danger from fire was defeated in the House.

FROM THE WEST.

General Burbridge Indicted—More Pugilism.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—It is reported that the Grand Jury in the United States District Court here has indicted General Burbridge of Kentucky for bribery. The particulars have not yet transpired. General Burbridge was in St. Louis some weeks since as an agent of the Revenue Department.

A match between Tom Allen and Mike McCoole was made last night. They are to fight two months hence for $1000 a side and excursion money. They have put up two hundred dollars.

The St. Louis Grain Association met at the Southern Hotel last evening. Additional subscriptions to the stock were reported.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Aurora—Death of a Prominent Merchant.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—The auroral display here last night continued until 12 o'clock, and was unprecedentedly grand. The whole heavens were illuminated with bows, arches, waves, and all variegated colors.

Ira J. Batchelor, a prominent merchant connected with the Portland (Maine) Packing Company, and widely known, died suddenly here yesterday, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Arrival from the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—The English ironclad Zealous, Admiral Hastings, from Victoria, and the United States steamer Ossipee, from Honolulu, arrived to-day.

The Gold Mine Calamity.

There is nothing additional in regard to the burning of the mines at Gold Hill. The shafts are still closed. Considerable amounts have been raised for the relief of the families suffering by the catastrophe. The expense of the funerals has been assumed by the companies concerned, and there is no lack of liberality on their part. A performance at the theatre at Virginia City, for the benefit of the sufferers, netted about $4000.

Cricket.

The international cricket match, now progressing in this city between the British Columbia and California eleven, creates great interest. The officers of the English frigate Zealous propose visiting the grounds to-morrow, to witness the closing game.

FROM BETHLEHEM.

Operations of Burglars—Death of Colonel Edwin W. Morgan.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BETHLEHEM, Pa., April 16.—This town and vicinity seems to be infested by a gang of burglars. Last night the house of Robert H. Sayre, Esq., Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, was entered and robbed of jewelry and valuables amounting to several hundred dollars. The residence of Weston Dodson was also entered and robbed.

Colonel Edwin W. Morgan, Professor of Mathematics at Lehigh University, died in his room at the Sun Hotel, Bethlehem, this morning. Colonel Morgan was about fifty-three years of age, and a native of Luzerne county. He entered West Point in 1833 and graduated in 1837. He served as Lieutenant-Colonel in the 11th Infantry during the Mexican war, after which he took charge of the Kentucky Military Institute as Superintendent, which post he filled till the opening of the late war. He was distinguished as a mathematician and engineer of great ability.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Murder Trials in Massachusetts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, April 16.—The case of Josephine Lafamme and Dore, on trial for the murder of Charles Lafamme, husband of Josephine, one year ago, was given to the jury at 9 o'clock this morning. Bartholomew O'Donnell was afterwards arraigned on a charge of shooting and killing Bridget Murray, at Milford, on All-Hallow Eve. He pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and was accordingly immediately sentenced to the State Prison for life. One day he is to be placed in solitary confinement, and the remainder of his life at hard labor.

The Aurora Borealis.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Despatches received to-day from St. John, N. B., Plaister Cove, Portland, Montreal, Boston, and other places, represent the brilliancy of the aurora borealis, last evening, and accompanying phenomena. The telegraph lines worked without batteries, and in some instances communication was interrupted, particularly in the Atlantic Cable connections and the extreme Northeast.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Stocks strong. Gold, 133⅛. Exchange, 7⅛. 5-20s, 1862, 120½; do. 1864, 115¾; do. 1865, 117¾; new, 114⅝; 1867, 114⅝; 10-40's, 105⅛. Virginia 6s, 59½; Missouri 6s, 86⅛; Canton Company, 63; Cumberland preferred, 37½; New York Central, 164½; Reading, 94⅛; Hudson River, 145⅞; Michigan Central, 135; Michigan Southern, 98¼; Illinois Central, 139½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90½; Chicago and Rock Island, 137¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 132.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Cotton dull and nominal at 28½. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull and drooping; good to prime red, $2@2·10. Corn dull, closing heavy at 82@86c. Oats dull at 75c. for heavy. Rye dull and nominal. Mess Pork quiet at $32. Bacon firm; rib sides, 16½c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard firm at 19½c. Whisky firm at 92c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

This morning's session was taken up with the trial of a ball case, in which George R. Kressler was charged with the larceny of $500, belonging to Jacob Reinstrong. It was alleged that he was employed by the prosecutor to purchase for him a building for a distillery, and that the sum of $250 was given him for this purpose; that he bought the property for $5750, and kept the balance for himself. On the part of the defense it was averred that the prosecutor had limited the price of the property to $6250, but had agreed, at the same time, that if the defendant could get it for less, he might have for his services what was left, and likewise a commission of $75. On trial.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Hare.

Owen Smith vs. David O. France and Thomas Bradley. An action to recover for cattle sold and delivered. Verdict for plaintiff, $436·19.

William A. Morse vs. James R. Milliken. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $425·20.

James Emerson vs. Jackson Watt. An action to recover for a cargo of molasses sold and delivered. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.

William Y. Leader vs. Frank D. B. Richardson and William Hinkle. There were two cases under this title, being replevins for the recovery of goods alleged to have been wrongfully distrained for rent. Verdict in one case for plaintiff, $148·97 rent in arrear and $175 value of goods, and in the other case for defendant, $82·12 rent and value of goods $150.

Xavier Beckler vs. John McCann. An action to recover for ale sold and delivered. The defense alleged that it was not ordered by defendant, but was left at his place against his express prohibition.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

What a Correspondent Says of Mr. Hale.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Sir:—It cannot be necessary for me to notice at any length Mr. Fogg's comment on my letter in reference to Mr. Hale. His letter is sufficiently discredited by his attack, as uncalled for and untrue as it is brutal, on the wife of Mr. Perry. On one point only I have a word to say. Mr. Fogg, referring to my statement that Mr. Hale's sympathies are not with the Republican movement in Spain, says I have been imposed upon by Mr. Perry. If I have been imposed upon, it is not by Mr. Perry, but by Mr. Hale. There is in my letter no single statement of Mr. Hale's opinions which is not founded upon his own language. What he may write to Mr. Fogg I do not know, but his expressions to me were those of unequivocal hostility to the establishment of a republic in Spain. I don't think Mr. Hale will deny this. If his memory should so far fail him as to allow him to attempt a contradiction, I shall be able to recall to his mind conversations which put the matter beyond a doubt. As to the declaration of sympathy with the Queen and a desire for her return, they are made so commonly in the American Legation that there can be few persons in the habit of visiting there who have not heard them more than once. It is, then, upon Mr. Hale's own declarations, upon the remarks publicly made—I do not mean by visitors—in his house, and finally upon my own knowledge of his mental condition, that I based my reluctant assertion of his unfitness to be Minister. My testimony, therefore, must be judged on its merits. It cannot be affected by the mere dissent of Mr. Fogg, whose personal kindness towards Mr. Hale has led him into an indiscrimination which I doubt not he has already regretted.

I am, etc.,
GEORGE W. SMALLEY.
Office of the *Tribune*, London, April 3, 1869.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, April 16, 1869.

The feeling which prevails in commercial circles is dull and unsettled, and, altogether, the situation is very unsatisfactory. Money continues to work closely, and no immediate relief is expected. Our local banks are committed, willingly or unwillingly, to a course of contraction; and if the proposed redistribution of the currency should be effected, their loanable capital will be still further curtailed.

At present the banks are doing little to ease the pressure of the market, and private capitalists are unwilling to lend on mercantile paper, preferring, like the banks, to loan their money on call to speculative operators on collateral security. Thus, the wants of the mercantile community are greatly neglected, and high rates are inevitable.

We continue to quote call loans at 7 per cent. on Governments, and at 8@10 per cent. on mixed collaterals. Mercantile paper is greatly out of favor and cannot be realized on without much difficulty. The rates range arbitrarily between 9@12 per cent.

Gold closed at 12 M at 133¼.

There was considerable activity in the Stock market this morning, and prices generally had an upward tendency. State loans were stronger, with sales of the first series at 103. City sixes advanced ⅛ per cent, selling at 101⅛. Government bonds were in good demand and firmer.

Reading Railroad improved ⅝, selling at 47; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was strong at 28⅛@28¾, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 59½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 43; and Mine Hill Railroad at 54½.

In Canal stocks there was quite an active movement in Lehigh Navigation, which sold as high as 33@33⅛, b. 30; 17⅞ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred.

Coal shares were steady, with sales of New York and Middle at 4¾; 5 was offered for Shamokin; 5¼ for Fulton; 6 for Butler; 47 for Locust Mountain; 5⅝ for Big Mountain; and ¼ for Feeder Dam.

Bank shares were without special change; sales of Mechanics' at 31¼, and Western at 87½; 231 was bid for North America; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 118 for Northern Liberties; 59½ for Girard; 74 for City; and 72 for Corn Exchange.

Nothing was done in Passenger Railway stocks. 43 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; and 21¾ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 Leh gold l'n5.	94¼		20 sh	Western Bk.	87½
$3000 Pa 6s, 1 ser.Is.	103		10 sh	Leh Nav Stk.	32¾
$5000 City 6s, New	101¾		100	do	32¾
$15400 do	Is. 101¾		50	do	32¾
$500 do	101¾		100	do c.	32¾
$1000 Pel & Del 3 m.	80		100	do b30.	33
$2000 W Jer 6s	90		100	do c.	32¾
500 sh Reading	Is. 47		50	do c.	32¾
100 do	46·94		100	do b30.	33¼
100 do	46·94		400	do b30.	33¼
400 do	Is.85. 47		100	do b30.	33¼
100 do	47		200	do b30.	33¼
100 do	2d. 47		100	do b30.	33¼
100 do	30d. 47		100	do	33
100 do	b60. 47⅛		100	do b60.	33¼
15 do	47		50	do c.	33
100 do	s10. 47		500	do Is.	33
200 do	s10wn. 47		130 sh	Minehill	54½
12 sh Mech Bk	31½		11 sh	Penna R.	Is. 59¾
100 sh Ph & E.	s30wn 28⅜		46	do	59¾
200 do	28⅜		160 sh	Lit Sch R.	53
100 do	s30wn. 28⅜		1 sh	Leh V.	d.b. 55¾
100 do	28⅜		69	do	c&p. 55½
200 do	Is.s30. 28½		100 sh	N Y & M.	b60. 4⅞
200 do	Is.c. 28½		300	do	4·81
100 do	b60. 28⅝		400 sh	Ocean Oil.	Is. ⅛
100 do	28½				

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	132⅜	11·25 A. M.	133⅛
10·50 "	132⅞	11·50 "	133⅛
11·11 "	133⅛	12·29 P. M.	133⅜
11·12 "	133		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 116⅜@116⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅛@120⅞; do., 1864, 115⅜@116; do., Nov., 1865, 117⅛@118; do., July, 1865, 114⅝@114¾; do., 1867, 114⅝@114⅝; do., 1868, 114⅝@114¾; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅞. Gold, 132¾. Pacifics, 104⅜@104⅝.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116¾; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅜@120⅝; do. 1864, 115⅛@115⅞; do. 1865, 117⅛@117⅜; do. July, 1865, 114⅝@114¾; do. July, 1867, 114⅛@114¾; do. July, 1868, 114⅜@114⅝; 5s, 10-40, 105⅛@105¾. Gold, 133@133¼.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116½@116¾; do. 1862, 120⅛@120¾; do. 1864, 115⅜@115¾; do. 1865, 117¾@118; do. 1865, new, 114⅝@114⅞; do. 1867, new, 114⅝@114⅞; do. 1868, 114⅜@114¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 104⅛@104⅜; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅜. Gold, 133⅛@133⅜; Silver, 127@129.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

FRIDAY, April 16.—The Flour Market is quiet, but prices are well sustained. There is no inquiry, except from the home consumers, who purchased 700 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; 100 barrels extra $6·25; 300 barrels Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25; sour Pennsylvania do. do., at $7@8; 200 barrels Ohio do. do. at $8@8·75; and some fancy at $9·50@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ₰ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no spirit in the Wheat Market, and very little demand except for prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of red at $1·60@1·65; amber at $1·70@1·80; and white at $1·85@1·94. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·45. Corn is in fair request at former rates; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 87@90c., and 3000 bushels mixed Western at 86c. Oats are in good request, and 7000 bushels Western sold at 75@76c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $52 ₰ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at $8·50@9·50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is higher. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is held at 96a97c. ₰ gallon, tax paid.

Lat

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A NEED FOR MORE LIGHT.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The character, resources, and capacity for sustaining human life in that portion of the United States lying along the 41st parallel, or on the line of the railroad now nearly completed from Omaha to San Francisco, and for perhaps a hundred miles on each side, is now, after an occupancy of several years, only beginning to be understood. But of that region along the 35th parallel, or on the line of the proposed Southern Continental route, the public has only a faint idea, while of a large portion of that vast region between Minnesota and Oregon little more is known than in the days of Lewis and Clark. It may seem surprising in this age that so long a time is required to ascertain the value of the new parts of our country for agriculture and kindred purposes, notwithstanding there is no lack of scientific and other explorations; and we are told what game what minerals, and what natural curiosities abound long before a thought seems bestowed on the question as to whether the country is or is not fitted for civilized abode. This want of observation in a direction of general use to mankind is due, in part, to the limited time that can be devoted to surveys of regions which furnish neither shelter, food, nor protection, but more is due to a want of ability in the explorer to see and to understand that which is before his eyes. A miner, a hunter, or a vagabond is, of course, incapable of seeing what obvious or latent powers for sustaining human life a country contains; the military man is wholly intent upon other business, while the scientific man is blinded to all objects except to such as specially relate to his studies—to botany, geology, natural history, or astronomy. Accordingly, we have the names of flowers and plants, of rocks, the insects, the birds, and the latitude and longitude are given of those wild regions, as the only information worthy of being imparted to the cultivator of the soil, who adventures forward, guided by the hearsay of those more ignorant than himself, to make trial by long labors, and perhaps with the loss of his life, that facts of vast importance to the race may be ascertained. It is but fair, also, to add that many men who are called practical, but this only with reference to limited localities, are little to be depended upon, because when they visit regions where climate, soil, and the geological features differ from any they are acquainted with, they give opinions which may do immense harm, for the reason that, being practical men, their judgment is supposed to be infallible.

However great may be the scientific and literary knowledge of travellers, they seldom impart valuable information with reference to common subjects which the mass of mankind so much desire to learn, and this whether they are Americans who visit the Old World, or Europeans who visit the New. The same is to be said of those who successively have explored our new Territories, and for the most part they have agreed in making statements which have been proved to be false. Thus it is within the memory of many now living that the malaria made Michigan uninhabitable; that the absence of timber condemned Iowa and Central Illinois to eternal solitude; and that beyond the Missouri lay the American Desert, equal in extent and sterility to the Great Sahara of Africa. On the contrary, those regions which were most highly praised have been found comparatively poor. With such statements before us for the past, we are inclined to doubt whether the accounts we now receive of alkali and sage-bush plains, and of long jorandas without water, are really destined to everlasting barrenness, and we venture to prophesy that by far the largest portion of the vast interior will be found eminently productive, and as capable of sustaining an enlightend population as those States which formerly were considered unfit for other occupants than outcasts and vermin.

Still, we do want facts, or, if nothing better can be had in the absence of experiments, probabilities, from capable men—that is, from travellers, who, having eyes, can see, and, understanding, can understand. We grant that such are not likely to come from any of our colleges, nor from our workshops or farms; and it would seem that they could be fitted in no other way than by broad, independent self-culture, which shall embrace a knowledge of the literary, scientific, and practical, to which are to be added close observations made through many degrees of latitude, that they may make comparisons. The Greeks did not consider education completed until one had travelled; with us, so much more is required that one must travel before he is fitted to be a traveller.

THE NEW INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

From the N. Y. World.

The law of 1832, amended by that of 1849, provides that the President may appoint, by consent of the Senate, a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, who shall direct and manage all matters arising out of Indian relations, "agreeably to such regulations as the President may, from time to time, prescribe." This last provision makes it a matter of little consequence which department, whether War or Interior, attests and carries out the regulations of the President. His will, in either case, controls in executing the laws of Congress.

The nomination of Colonel Parker to this important office *marks* a new point of departure in Indian matters. It does not create the beginning of a new order of things, it signalizes the epoch which began with the fourteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution.

Colonel Parker is an Indian by birth, and hereditary chief of six nations. If that be his condition, he was not, in mere right of home-birth, a citizen of the United States; for Indians, as a general rule, were not, up to the assumed ratification of the fourteenth amendment, citizens, but were subjects. This has been judicially decided in several of the States over and over again. Existing naturalization laws did not reach Indians, for those laws apply to foreigners, subjects of another allegiance. Therefore an Indian could not pre-empt public lands. It was incapacity of his race which nothing but amendment of the Constitution, a treaty, or a special act of Congress could remove. A State could make Indians voters and its citizens, but all that, heretofore, did not make them Federal citizens. Even an admixture of the blood of the white race up to the point of eradicating the copper color, would not enable the person to be a citizen of the United States so as to preëmpt public lands, unless he ceased his tribal relations. He could not be at the same time, under our law, an Indian and a white man. This legal distinction between the two races is marked by a hundred treaties and statutes. The Indians on our continent have been wards, pupils, and dependants of the white race. The title to their lands was subordinated to the European discoverers, their heirs and assigns. They were independent tribes, and yet dependent allies, subject to our jurisdiction, but owing no allegiance to our Constitution, and therefore incapable of treason. They were considered capable of making treaties with the United States, and yet all commerce and trade with them was, under the Federal Constitution, to be regulated by Congress. Such was the legal condition of Colonel Parker up to July 28, 1868, when was declared ratified the amendment which said:—

"All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens thereof and of the State wherein they reside."

This amendment not only makes all native-born Indians Federal citizens, but makes those residing in New York citizens of this State. How can the Federal Government now make more treaties with its own citizens? Henceforth Indians are to be governed by laws. Therefore, Colonel Parker may be a commissioner.

SANFORD AND SPAIN.

From the N. Y. World.

What sort of encouragement has a true patriot to serve his country? Here is Mr. Sanford, agent for many sewing machines and experienced in the ways of courts, who, in the face of the obvious advantages to be derived by a sewing machine manufacturer from the multiplication of garments and of the prejudice of effete Europe in favor of fine clothes, did heroically resolve (he being then Secretary of the American Legation at Paris) to go to court in the "simple black pantaloons of an American gentleman." The American press rang at the time with the praises of this self-denying young diplomat. All the world wondered how a good-looking young gentleman some six feet high could make up his mind to sacrifice the superb opportunity afforded him by the short breeches and silk stockings of European court-dress for displaying his understanding and making the most of his calves.

Years have passed on. The secretary of 1850 in Paris has become a minister of 1869 in Brussels. The black pantaloons in which he, "solitary and alone," then braved the eyeglasses and the scorn of an Old World steeped to the lips in precedents and forms, now clothe the nether limbs of all Columbia's sons, to whatever clime assigned. The suspenders of Sanford are the living law to-day of diplomatic American costume from China to Peru.

But what boots it all? The name of Sanford is sent into the Senate for promotion from Brussels to Madrid, from the revolted Flemish city to the capital of the kingdom of Ferdinand and Philip II. And lo! instead of applause and assent, the nomination is received by the radical press with looks askance and words of scorn! Sanford is derided as a mere diplomatic tailor; a man who has made his way in the world by the scissors and the carving-knife. The venerable Amphitryon, says Molière, is the Amphitryon with whom we dine. And the radical journals aver that the only explanation of the existence of Sanford in the Diplomatic Corps of the United States is to be found in the facts that Senators have dined with him, that Senators' wives have received from him *Kala Kagatha*, lovely laces, and shawls of price—good things from the looms of Flanders, fair things from the workshops of Lyons.

Is not this the height of republican ingratitude? It is true that the state of our public relations with Spain is just now rather exciting and uncertain. It is true that, if ever we needed at a European court a representative capable of understanding both the rights and the duties of his country, we need such a representative now at the court of Madrid. But is it not equally true that we need now more than ever before a President at Washington who is capable of understanding the condition and the needs of the country? Is it not equally true that we need now more than ever before a President at Washington who shall be governed in his high office by public rather than by private considerations, by a sense of what the nation needs rather than by a sense of what will make things pleasant at bed and board to himself? Have we such a President at Washington? Is there a radical in all the land (not appointed to office) who will dare to say to-day that we have such a President?

And who gave us the President we actually have? And why did they give us this President?

The radicals inflicted Mr. Grant upon us because they thought that he was the only man they could possibly contrive to inflict upon us. They used him for their victory on the strength of his epaulettes and his sword. He was a successful suit of clothes. Only that and nothing more.

By what right, then, do they now object to another suit of clothes in the person of Sanford, Minister to Belgium, nominated as Minister to Spain?

RECOGNIZING FOREIGN POWERS.

From the N. Y. Times.

General Banks has presented, urged, and passed through the House a resolution authorizing the President to recognize the independence of Cuba whenever he is satisfied that it has been achieved, and that the people have established a government "republican in form." It has not been customary hitherto to prescribe the *form* of government which any people may see fit to establish, as a condition of our recognizing its existence; but perhaps it may be well enough for us to begin with Cuba, if this novel principle is to be introduced into the law and practice of nations.

But are we not, on this theory, a little premature in sending a Minister to Spain before that country has decided to be a republic? And ought we not to have foreborne to send Mr. Washburne to France until the French people shall have made up their minds to dispense with their Emperor, and establish a government republican in form?" There is, perhaps, some excuse for sending Mr. Motley to England in spite of the form of its government, for we want to satisfy the people of that "effete monarchy" that we are by no means so anxious to be on good terms with them as they have been led to suppose. But what is to be said in defense of our continuing to maintain relations with Austria and Prussia and Italy and other countries that have not yet seen fit to imitate our example and establish governments "republican *in form?*"

The least General Banks can do in this matter is to take measures to enlighten these nations as to the practical working of republican institutions in this country, and thus induce them to go and do likewise. Let him arrange to give the people of Paris an inside view of what institutions, republican "in form," have done for the city of New York; —how pure they have made our judiciary—how high-toned and incorrupt our legislatures have become under their influence—how perfect is our civil service, how zealously our ablest and best men enter into public life and devote themselves to the task of keeping it pure and honorable—how safe are life, liberty, and property, and how much superior are the fruits of our Government to those of any other country in the world; and we can scarcely fail to lead all other nations to follow our example at once and adopt for themselves governments "republican in form," if in nothing else.

But if Cuba achieves her independence, and her people establish a government for themselves, we hope we shall acknowledge its existence without insisting that it shall have any specific form. We may do that with Texas or Virginia, or any of our own States, but we have not hitherto felt at liberty to do it in regard to foreign powers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS—SENATOR SUMNER'S SPEECH.

From the N. Y. Herald.

Fifty-four to one! By such a negative vote in the Senate, do we fling back the Alabama claims treaty to the power that insults us with it. Could the people vote upon this action of our Senate they would banish to England the one man whose affirmative vote misrepresents the popular sentiment. The firm and masterly speech of Mr. Sumner well echoes the temper of the United States, and he has, in this clear translation of the public feeling and the seizing upon the proper moment to become the national mouthpiece, shown himself to be a true statesman. There may be others who can say "I have the power to strike as heavy a blow." This may be true, but only genius knows when and where to strike it. Heretofore Mr. Sumner has confined his talents so entirely in a single direction that he could be estimated only by the amount of light he showed. In this he has done himself injustice. The slave problem settled, he has for the past three or four years devoted himself to minor questions. This has caused the people to lose sight of him. Now, however, he throws himself to the front, and, well backed by the Senate, showers such trenchant blows upon our hereditary rival as will create some commotion upon the other side of the water.

In the tearing up of this treaty Mr. Sumner proposes no substitute. Herein we find statesmanship. We can afford to wait. We have in numerous methods stated our grievances to England, and there should be a point where national begging, as practised by Mr. Seward, should give way to national dignity, as represented by Mr. Sumner. The whole country feels this very intensely, South as well as North. The efforts of England to destroy us were not alone aimed at the North. She, under the plea of assistance, also struck at the South—struck at the United States as a nation—and in the face of all previous professions of a high national morality ostensibly aided the slaveholder to destroy our republic. Good sense comes with reaction, and now the hatred against England in the late Rebel States is as great as it is in the North.

In his speech, Mr. Sumner makes a strong argument in opposition to the British concession of belligerent rights to the Rebels. He draws bold and well-sustained differences between belligerency upon the land and belligerency upon the ocean. He shows that British "neutrality" was simply a humbug that did not have the power of existence until English Punic fath called Rebel ocean rights into existence. Rebel cruisers were under all laws nothing but pirates until England, virtually declaring war against us, made them legal men-of-war, making British dockyards their "base of operations" for the destruction of our commerce. Only in the ports of Spain and Great Britain could these English pirates find a breathing place. "The Alabama, whose building was a defiance of law, international and municipal, whose escape was 'a scandal and a reproach,' and whose enlistment of her crew was a fit sequel to the rest, af er being supplied with an armament and with a Rebel commander, entered upon her career of piracy. Mark now a new stage of complicity. Constantly the pirate ship was within reach of British cruisers, and from time to time within the shelter of British ports. For six days, unmolested, she enjoyed the pleasant hospitality of Kingston, in Jamaica, obtaining freely the coal and other supplies necessary to her vocation. But no British cruiser, no British magistrate, ever arrested the offending ship, whose voyage was a continuing 'scandal and reproach' to the British Government." No wonder this pet pirate was watched with tender solicitude by the English people; for she and her consorts, built under the royal eye, carried the hopes of England for the destruction of a commercial rival. No wonder that cheer after cheer went up in the House of Commons as the game swept on and the stakes were raked in by those packing the cards. Well does Mr. Sumner say that the treaty does not speak of national, but of nothing but individual, honor. His argument against this insulting document is potent in the fact which he mentions that the iniquitous Rebel cotton bondholders' debt went up from zero to ten cents on the dollar when our great American turtle-eater, Reverdy Johnson, signed the treaty. It is to the point that "England was the base of our Rebellion," and it is time that the United States looked this fact boldly in the face.

Machiavelli's "Il Principe" was published just five centuries ago, and the last advocate of its principles in the United States retired to Auburn on the 4th of March, 1869. It is now necessary for the republic to take a republican stand. It cannot live under the practice of monarchical methods of diplomacy. We do nothing that we are afraid to have known; for if we attempt to hide our political motives we shall hide our republicanism with them. What we require is a manly, outspoken, and dignified foreign policy, something which has the ring to it that we find in Mr. Sumner's speech. If the administration is sufficiently broad-brained to understand the temper of the people, from whom all ideas and all directing forces come, it will announce an open policy—a national policy. Up to the present moment we have never had one. We have simply grown—run wild. Our war gave us a severe consolidation—taught us who were our enemies without and within. We have learned that it is necessary for future protection that we adopt as a principle that no European power shall hold a foot of ground on this continent which may serve as a base of future operations against us. Under this law we will, for the sake of peace, exchange the Alabama claims for Canada and that pestilential thorn which England thrust into our side, Nassau. For the injury that Spain did us we will take Cuba. The administration which is not clear-sighted enough to see that the people mean this will make but a sorry figure in the history of the United States. The English and Spanish questions are the prominent ones in the American mind, and with reference to the former, we echo Mr. Sumner's sentiment, that "the attempt to close this great international debate without a complete settlement is little short of puerile."

BORIE AND BOKER.

From the N. Y. World.

Philadelphia has been snubbed. Philadelphia mourns. Rachel sits in the Union League, clothed in sackcloth, and refuses to be comforted. Massachusetts may have two seats in the Cabinet, and a couple of first-class missions; but Pennsylvania must be content with Borie in a department of which he knows nothing, and with Curtin in a country where he desires not to go. It is Grant who has said it. Thus he answered a committee of Borie's League who went down to supplicate for the appointment of "the pet Boker" as Minister to Madrid.

The committee was one which deserved better treatment. It was a masterpiece of political culinary art, a model *tête de veau à la financière*. It had an unctuous, convivial, prosperous complexion, which it might have been supposed must successfully appeal to the innermost instincts of the Executive. McMichael, Orne, Godey, Claghorn, Peacock—the names read, to one who knows the City of Brotherly Love, like a bill of fare, and around them lingers a flavorous association of ideas with that famous widow of Champagne who has been immortalized in the records of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Such a committee surely should have commended itself to the co-operation of the Naval Secretary (himself a Loyal Leaguer); but, alas! Borie, like Agamemnon at Aulis, hid his face and refused his countenance. Admiral Porter likewise abstained, though the committee got him into a mast-head and read him these touching lines of the "poet Boker:"—

"We felt our vessel sinking fast,
We knew our time was brief;
'The pumps! the pumps!' But they who pumped
And fought not, wept with grief.
So sponges, rammers, and hand-spikes,
As men-of-war's-men should,
We placed within their proper racks,
And at our quarters stood."

Porter thought the poetry beautiful, but said that, beyond "davits," he really could not meddle with the Secretary. In vain did the committee represent to the President how picturesque it would be that to the land of Garcilasso and Lope de Vega should be sent the bard who penned the immortal ode to Zogony and the premature ballad of "Hooker's Across." How soothing an influence—like Timotheus over the reeling Alexander, or David on the crazy king—might the bard of Broad street exercise on Spain in its present delirium! He might charm Prim and soothe Serrano into republicanism. Mr. Murdoch was in attendance to recite "The Charge of the Black Brigade," but the President refused to listen.

The League returned discomfited to Philadelphia, and Mr. Boker must hang his harp upon those deciduous trees which, time out of mind, are sacred to poetic disappointment. We trust the fate of Keats and Chatterton may be averted. The name of Philadelphia's laureate must be written in something stronger than water. It won't do to lose the sweetness of our loyal Ovid in diplomacy. So thinks Ulysses, deaf as of old to music. We are sorry for Mr. Boker, who is said to be an estimable gentleman, although he is by all odds Philadelphia's best poet.

FOR THE LADIES.

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115
LADIES' EMPORIUM.
NO. 1115 CHESNUT STREET (GIRARD ROW).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Jones Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1'60 to $5.
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Shoulder Braces, Madame Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
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FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
52 Bartram Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

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Where he will be happy to see all, and sell all goods at reduced prices, and defy all competition in prices and quality.
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And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.
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OF THE LATEST STYLES and LOWEST PRICES,
Together with all the NEW SPRING PATTERNS of first-class PHAETONS AND CARRIAGES, in stock and finish. For sale by
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BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.
IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1'25 per dozen. Satisfaction guaranteed. No. 204 S. SECOND Street. 1 25 3m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Chief of Police has ordered out one hundred men to attend the funeral of ex-Lieutenant Samuel Goldy, as a token of respect, and a mark of appreciation by the city of the services of the deceased.

—Mary Hawkins, aged seventy-three years, residing in Gaskill street, near Fifth, fell down stairs yesterday afternoon, and broke several bones. She was admitted to the hospital.

—John Henderson, aged fifteen years, residing at No. 1718 South Seventh street, had his left leg broken yesterday afternoon, while engaged in a quarrel with a lad. He was admitted to the hospital.

—St. John's Commandery of Masonic Knights Templar, one of the most flourishing commanderies in the United States, paid a return visit to Cyrene Commandery, of Camden, N. J., last evening. The Commandery assembled at Masonic Hall, Chesnut street, at six o'clock, dressed in full black suits and white gloves, Knight Templar caps, sashes, and swords, and marched to Market street ferry, whence they proceeded to Camden. They were received by their New Jersey brethren with all due honors, and the visit was of a very pleasing and interesting character.

—George C. Evans, Esq., the new Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third district, was last night complimented with a serenade by a large number of his friends. Assessor Elliott was also serenaded by the same parties. Mr. Evans entered upon the discharge of his new duties yesterday. This appointment seems to give very general satisfaction to the people of the Third district, and from our knowledge of Mr. Evans, we feel assured that he will become as popular and efficient in the Collector's office as Mr. Elliott has in the Assessor's office.

—From Robert T. Gill, Esq., of the Custom House, we learn that the brig Nelly Clifford, Captain Littlefield, on the voyage from Milk river, Jamaica, to this city, where she has just arrived, was boarded off Cape San Antonio by a Spanish man-of-war. A shot was fired at her, and Captain Littlefield hove to. A boat from the frigate boarded him. The officer in command stepped upon the deck of the brig, blazing with wrath. He demanded the reason why the brig's colors were not set in salute to the vessel he commanded. The reply of the insulted skipper was that he never dipped his flag to anything but an American frigate. The intruders searched his vessel from hold to forecastle, and departed in disappointment and dudgeon.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 132¼.

—Receipts of customs last week, $5,121,499.

—The Lake Michigan sailors have organized a Union for the protection of their interests.

—Charles O. Rogers, Esq., proprietor of the Boston *Journal*, died last evening in Boston.

—The loss by fire at Forsyth & Brothers' oil refinery, at Pittsburg, is estimated at $225,000.

—The second session of the first Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened yesterday.

—Hon. Samuel S. Fisher, of Ohio, was yesterday confirmed Commissioner of Patents by the United States Senate.

—A fire broke out at Altoona last evening, which destroyed seventeen houses and a number of stables. Loss about $40,000.

—During the auroral display last evening the telegraph wires were worked without using the batteries at either end of the line.

—Hon. John D. Defrees, it is believed, will succeed John M. Brodhead, expected to resign shortly, as Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

—A magnificent banquet will be given to General Schofield at St. Louis to-morrow night, on the occasion of his assuming command of the department.

—General Sherman yesterday issued General Orders No. 34, making assignments in the Inspector-General's Department and the Pay Department.

—No photographic or other views are to be taken of any regular fort built by the Engineer Department, without the permission of the War Department.

—The schooner T. Lake, from this port, with coal from Newport, having struck a floating wreck, was run ashore at Atlantic City on Wednesday night, and will prove a total loss.

—Mrs. E. A. Pollard has renewed her bail to appear at the May term of the Baltimore Criminal Court, and answer the charge of attempting to kill Dr. Moore some months since.

—General Ed. M. McCook has been nominated Governor of Colorado, Henry Baxter Minister to Honduras, Charles E. Delong to Japan, and General Adam Badeau Assistant Secretary of Legation at London.

—Pittsburgers were denied the pleasure of gazing on the beautiful display in the heavens last night, on account of the heavy cloud of smoke which perpetually hangs over their city.

—President Grant has directed the heads of departments to grant leave of absence to all clerks and other employes who desire to take part in the grand Odd Fellows' demonstration to occur in this city on the 26th instant.

Foreign Affairs.

NEW YORK, April 15.—Senor J. Valienta, agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has issued an address to the American people, in which, after reciting the grievances the Cubans have long suffered under the civil and military tyranny of Spain, and their previous disastrous attempts to throw off the yoke, he says the revolution commenced on the 10th of October last, and has steadily grown in strength, and promises to realize all the hopes of the patriots. The Cuban Liberating Army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some forty-two thousand men, under Cespedes, who is commander-in-chief of that army, and head of the republican government.

Their lines now run in a westerly direction to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the seaboard, either north or south, for want of the requisite armament to hold it; but the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished and in which the Spaniards control only the ground upon which they stand at bay. This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and leads to the belief that, if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials, their movements would now cover also the remainder of the island where yet no uprising has taken place, from utter want of arms, while their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States; but where are our neutrality laws, that they allow a European power to obtain war material freely from our workshops to crush a people struggling for freedom in the very heart of America, and prohibit the same people from supplying themselves with similar materials from us to carry on their struggle against that power?

The address concludes as follows:—Cuba is fairly started on her way to the national independence that her sons have been manfully fighting for these six months, without having yet violated our neutrality, despite their lack of arms, and are, therefore, entitled to the earnest sympathy of our people, and the more so as their struggle involves a great American principle, that no European power shall longer control any country upon this hemisphere.

HAVANA, April 15.—Late advices from Caracas have been received. A revolution, headed by Jose Monagas and Acosta, had broken out. The President sent fifteen hundred men against the Congressional revolutionists, with a view to prevent bloodshed. Reports from Hayti state that the revolutionary General Saget had furnished General Luperon and ex-President Cabral with means to attack President Baez. It is reported that an invasion of St. Domingo has been started.

The captured American brig Mary Lowell has been declared a legal prize by the Spanish courts. The Acting Consul-General has sent the United States steamer Penobscot to Key West, with despatches informing the Government.

The steamer Pajaro has sailed for Nuevitas with a detachment of artillery.

Justo Aguilera, President of the Revolutionary Junta at Holguin, was captured and executed on the 6th instant at Gibara.

The Havana journals publish very favorable accounts of the progress of the troops in subduing the insurrection in all parts of the island, but accounts of affairs in the interior from rebel sources are wanting, and there are no means of ascertaining the facts. It is known that several fights have taken place upon the last two or three days, but they are represented to have been mere skirmishes.

Vital Statistics of Philadelphia.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

The following table of the vital statistics of Philadelphia, for the past eight years, I find in your Saturday's issue, and beg to offer for your consideration a brief review of its prominent features:—

Years.	*Births.*	*Marriages.*	*Deaths.*
1861	17,371	4,417	14,468
1862	14,741	4,992	15,097
1863	15,293	5,474	15,788
1864	15,591	6,752	17,582
1865	15,428	6,864	17,169
1866	17,487	7,087	16,803
1867	17,007	6,084	13,933
1868	17,259	6,371	14,633
Total	130,027	47,711	125,583

The foregoing suggests to the philosophic mind a number of grave reflections and conclusions, that are both painful and astounding. Although Philadelphia has increased during the present beyond any former decade, these statistics would indicate that the whole increase is from without, and not within, her own borders—that there were fewer births in 1868 than 1861! This fact would seem to indicate that the population was retrograding, or at least stationary The births in 1861 were 17,371, and in 1868, 17,259 just 12 *less*. The deaths, we perceive, in 1861, were 14,468, against 14,693 in 1868. This latter fact would clearly show that though the population is fifteen per cent. greater, the mortality is nearly the same. This would indicate an improvement of the public health. Such (when the increased mortality, as a consequence of the greater prevalence of drunkenness, is taken into account) shows that the sanitary and curative condition of the people is improved at least twenty per cent.

But what shall we conclude when we turn to the statistics and compare the marriages with the births? It is a most significant record and full of solemn admonition to the statesman and moralist. Look at the figures. In 1861 there were 4417 marriages recorded and 17,271 births, or about four births to one marriage during the year. Now look at 1868. There were during the past year 6371 marriages and only 17,259 births, the latter being about in the proportion of 2 70-100 births to each marriage; or, in other words, there were 12 more births to 4417 couples (including those born to the previously married) than are recorded of the 6371 marriages in 1868! But this startling decrepancy will appear more marked still when we consider that in 1861 a large part, perhaps fifteen per cent., of the male population were in the army and away from home; while in 1868 we were enjoying the blessings of peace, with the conjugal relation undisturbed. How is this? If the resident population of Philadelphia has been increased (say) fifteen per cent., there ought to be at least fifteen per cent. increase of births, but the table shows the *natural* increase to be *none at all*. Now, if the marriages were stationary, showing no increase, owing to hard times or other causes, it would not excite surprise; but look at the figures again. There is an increase of marriages in 1868 over 1861 of *thirty per cent. exactly*. This seems to tell the whole story: men and women get married, but they have no children born to them. This is a fearful thought to the moralist and political economist. The laws of nature have not changed, and a given increase of marriages ought to produce a corresponding increase of births; and yet if the natural law be not changed, some social law or custom must have intervened to produce this striking result.

This appears to be exactly in accordance with popular statistics in the New England States, where the same result is seen, and where political economists are looking forward to a rapid decay of the original stock, and the infusion of a foreign element at war with our American civilization. New England writers and statistians affirm that only among the foreign and poorer members of society do births keep pace with deaths and emigration in their section, as is doubtless true with us. This is a pretty commentary on the assumed wealth and virtue of both sections—that in colonial times, when we were poor, we increased rapidly, and now we are struck with sterility and decay. It used to be argued against promiscuous intercourse and licentiousness between the sexes that they diminished population, but it seems now to be not peculiar to those classes alone. Now, without intending to do more than hint at the causes of this unfortunate state of things—for any cause that retards population in a new country is unfortunate—I venture to affirm that it is equally at war with Christian morals and enlightened political economy. People, and not money and material improvements, are the wealth and glory of the country; and if Philadelphia and New York do not want their cities, at some period in the early future, surrounded with a pestilential Campagna, as ancient Rome they had better amend their social ethics. Indeed, the social system of the Chinese, which develops and maintains for unbroken centuries the densest population of the globe, has a far higher claim, it would seem, to true civilization than we who claim to be Christian. I attribute the change referred to to two sources, the arresting the laws of natural reproduction by voluntary and criminal sterility, thus evading the Divine command to "increase and multiply," and the more criminal and wicked evasions of maternal duty by mothers, who, aided by medical quackery through the public press, continue childless. This is a subject that, notwithstanding its delicacy, demands discussion by the pulpit and press, if not immediate legislation for its cure.

M. A.

Norristown, April 13, 1869.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Second Colliery Explosion Near Wigan, England—Twenty-nine Lives Lost.

From the London Star, April 2.

Once more have we to record the occurrence of a dreadful catastrophe in the Southwest Lancashire coal field—another explosiion in the fiery Arley mine—and the list of the victims, it is feared, will number at least twenty, and may be very seriously increased. At 7 o'clock yesterday morning the usual indications on the pit bank showed that the Highbrooks Colliery, belonging to Messrs. Mercer & Evans, and situated in Park lane, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, a short distance from the boundary of the borough of Wigan, had "fired," and the news spread with startling rapidity even for a colliery explosion throughout the district, so that the pit bank was quickly crowded with the friends and relatives of the men who were employed at the pit. Seventy men worked at the place. Of these about one-half were brought to bank uninjured; some fifteen others were recovered fearfully burnt, or suffering from the effects of the chokedamp, and the remaining twenty, at the time of writing, are immured in the workings, where the slowly advancing exploring party are discovering their bodies one by one.

A more unfortunate colliery than the Highbrooks does not exist in the neighborhood. It stands about a mile from the high road from Ashton to Wigan, at the top of a single line of railway that runs from the central offices. It was here that in 1865 over one hundred colliers were imprisoned several days by the breakage of the machinery; here also, in 1866, an explosion occurred by which thirty persons lost their lives. An adjacent colliery belonging to the firm was on fire for many months, so that Messrs. Mercer and Evans have of recent years been very considerable sufferers. The Highbrooks Colliery consists of two shafts—an upcast and a downcast—both originally sunk to work the Orrell five-feet seam, which is found in the upcast, at a distance of 280 yards from the surface. In the downcast, however, it was found that a fault occurred which had the effect of throwing the Orrell four-feet, or Arley mine, and which should lie sixty yards below the five-feet, to a point sixty yards above it, or at least 120 feet out of its ordinary position. The winning of this four-feet seam has been a matter of no ordinary difficulty, for as the work has gone on fault after fault has obstructed its progress. The steam, too, so notably a gaseous one, has had to be got with the greatest caution, and every means have been adopted which could be suggested to secure the safety of the workmen. All the lamps were locked and examined by the fireman. No collier was allowed to fire a shot except the fireman had first examined his place and given him permission; and care was taken to secure the services of the most competent men as underlookers and their assistants. If, with all these precautions, an explosion has occurred, as is believed, at the firing of a shot under proper superintendence, the fact will go far to prove the desirability of the entire abolition of blasting in a seam with so fatal a reputation.

The fireman, Richard Gortley, on Wednesday morning made his customary examination of the four-feet seam, commencing his examination at 4 o'clock, and afterwards returning to the pit eye, to lock the lamps of the colliers when they descended the shaft to their work. Several shots, it is stated, were made ready for firing on the previous evening, and Gortley was asked to superintend the ignition of these as soon as possible. He went to consult with a brother fireman on the pit bank, and, then descending again, he left the pit eye and proceeded to the southerly part of the workings for the purpose of examining the places, in order to give the necessary sanction to the firing.

Immediately after this the explosion occurred—how cannot at present be told, for the whole of the men and boys engaged in the district into which Gortley went, as well as the fireman himself, are numbered among the dead. The force of the blast does not appear to have been felt at any great distance, but in the immediate neighborhood of the southerly workings the stoppings have been blown down and much of the roof has been loosened.

The explorers, who descended as soon as possible after the occurrence, first came upon a number of men who had been burnt severely, and shortly afterwards they found two dead bodies and one man almost exhausted, who was immediately sent to bank and is now recovering. They are now proceeding with their arduous labors, but there are not the slightest hopes that any of the sixteen or eighteen still in the pit can be alive.

A still later account says that the whole of the workings have been explored and twenty-six bodies have been found. These, with the two brought up this morning, make the total twenty-eight. The last brought up were a couple of lads who had fallen over a pony in the attempt to escape. The bodies were carried to an adjacent shed through lines of spectators. Few have as yet been identified, but several families have suffered terribly. In one case a father, three sons, and a brother are all dead. It is believed that the accident had occurred at a blown-out shot, as was the case at Haydock. There has been, it is said, little fire-damp. One of the men burned is reported to be dead. Four others are fearfully burned. The Government inspector has been down this afternoon.

AFRICA.

Dreadful Conflagration at the Cape.

The following extracts from the Cape Town *Argus* contain a detailed account of the extensive and destructive fire which occurred at the Cape. A correspondent, writing to the *Argus* from Humansdorp on the 10 ult., says:—

A calamity of unprecedented severity yesterday befell this district. A bush fire of such dimensions broke out in various places as to find no parallel in the recollection of the oldest residents. The result has been a large loss of life and property, many of the sufferers being left houseless and penniless.

The morning of the 9th was very sultry, with the wind from the north, an indication which here always means something little short of a sirocco. The thermometer in the shade showed at 8 A. M. a temperature of 93 degrees, at 9 A. M. of 101 degrees, and at 2 P. M. of 113 degrees. The weather for some time before had been very dry and the veldt quite parched. Early in the afternoon a dense mass of smoke was seen in the western part of the Zitzikamma district, probably near Clarkson; but no danger was then apprehended. About 3 P. M., however, the wind suddenly chopped round to the southwest, blowing a perfect hurricane of dust and smoke, which completely enveloped the village. The imminence of the danger became painfully apparent as dusk came on; the church bell was rung and the villagers put on the alert. As seen from the village, the whole Zitzikamma, right away to Cape St. Francis, seemed in one intermittent blaze, while the hills to the north were also bathed in flame.

It is impossible to give a strictly accurate account of the loss of life and property sustained, as full reports have not yet come in; but there can be little doubt that about twenty homesteads have been burnt to the ground, including that of Mr. W. S. G. Metelerkamp, of Zuurbron; that six Fingo children have been burnt to death at the same place, twelve Fingoes in the Zitzikamma district, two colored females on their way to Hankey, and a farmer's wife and servant somewhere in the same direction. One of the farmhouses destroyed is but one mile and a half to the south of the village, and another two miles to the north, so we have miraculously escaped this sad visitation. Much alarm was felt this morning, as the veldt and bush were burning extensively about a mile off, when fortunately the wind veered to the south and then to the southeast, bringing, as usual here, a soaking rain, which lasted all the forenoon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	5'20	MOON SETS	11'13
SUN SETS	6'40	HIGH WATER	5'30

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. TATHAM, WILLIAM C. KENT, D. C. McCAMMON, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

U. Kingdom	Glasgow	New York	Mar. 26
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Mar. 27
Bellona	London	New York	Mar. 27
Caledonia	Glasgow	New York	April 2
Allemannia	Havre	New York	April 3
Weser	Southampton	New York	April 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	April 6
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	April 6
City of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	April 7
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 7

FOR EUROPE.

C. of Brooklyn	New York	Liverpool	April 17
England	New York	Liverpool	April 17
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	April 17
Ville de Paris	New York	Havre	April 17
Ocean Queen	New York	Bremen	April 17
Etna	New York	Liverpool	April 20
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	April 20
Java	New York	Liverpool	April 21

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	April 17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	April 17
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	April 17
Cleopatra	New York	Havana	April 19
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	April 21
J. W. Eveman	Philada	Charleston	April 22
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	April 23

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Clara, Probst, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr H. C. Scribner, Hoskins, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Eva Belle, Thomas, Boston, do.
Schr William Arthur, Andrews, Portland, do.
Schr Abbie Dunn, Mears, Boston, do.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, Boston, do.
Schr Alice B., Parker, Boston, do.
Schr Greensburg, Wilson, Hartford, do.
Schr Beta, Brown, Portsmouth, do.
Schr H. G. Ely, McAlister, Washington, Lennox & Burgess.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 44 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co.
Schr Maggie Jefferson, Jefferson, 10 days from Virginia, with hay to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Fanny, Matson, from Baltimore, in ballast to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr A. H. Lennox (new), Richardson, from Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to Lennox & Burgess.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Wm. Austin, Andrews, from Portland, with mdse.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Saranak, Turley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Snyder, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Jas. S. Green, Vance, hence, at Richmond 13th inst.
Steamship Old North State, Coster, hence, at Norfolk 13th inst.
Barque Rachel, Mitchell, hence, at Matanzas 8th inst.
Barque Sarah, Sloan, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Barque Die Tugend, Bugdahl, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 1st inst.
Barque Margaretha, Hammond, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 2d inst.
Barque Desiah, Gilkey, sailed from Newport 31st ult., for New Orleans.
Brig C. C. Van Horn, Coffill, sailed from Flushing 27th ult., for Boston.
Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Mills, at New York 14th inst., from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia.
Brig Rigolo, was seen 8th inst. lat. 39, long. 74 30, steering for the Capes of the Delaware.
Brig John Shay, Nickerson, hence, at Zaza 30th ult.
Brig Golden Light, Ferguson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 7th inst.
Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 5th inst.
Brig George E. Dale, Harding, hence, at Cardenas 4th instant.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 6th inst.
Brigs Juliet C. Clark, Whittemore, and Marshall Dutch, Coombs, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr T. J. Frazier, Madge, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 10th inst.
Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, hence, at Matanzas 6th instant.
Schrs Mary E. Long, Hardy, and Moses Patten, Harding, sailed from Cardenas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr T. Lake, hence for Newport, with coal, struck a floating wreck at sea, and was run ashore at Atlantic City, on Wednesday night. She will be a total loss.
Schr Success, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 14th inst.
Schr Florence, Hudson, hence, at Petersburg 9th inst.
Schr W. W. Pharo, Allen, at Wilmington, N. C., 13th inst., from New Orleans.
Schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 13th inst.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wickford 14th inst.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter; Cohasset, Gibbs; and C. P. Stickney, Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst.
Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared a Boston yesterday.
Schr White Swan, Collins, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Ruth H. Baker, Loring, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 6th inst.
Schrs C. L. Vandervoort, Kelley, from Providence, and Mary Augusta, Lord, from New Haven, both for Philadelphia, at New York 14th inst.
Schrs Ruth Shaw, Shaw, and L. A. Burlingame, Burlingame, hence, at Boston 14th inst.
Schr Wm. Bement, Penny, hence, at Portsmouth, N. H. 12th inst.
Schr Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, at Pensacola 8th inst., from Mobile.
Schrs Anna Shepard, Bowditch; H. T. Hedges, Franklin; Vapor, Johnson; and W. H. Dennis, Leeds, sailed from Providence 13th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr James H. Gallager, from James River for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 12th inst.
Schr General Grant, Colburn, sailed from Richmond 13th inst. for Trenton, N. J., via City Point.
Schr James Diverty, Carroll, hence, at Stonington 12th instant.
Schr Mary E. Van Cleaf, Jones, at Cardenas 4th inst., from Charleston.
Yacht Madjee, Loper, hence, at Stonington 12th inst.
Steamers D. Utley, Davis, and Tacony, Nichols, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Charleston Bar Lightship has been temporarily relieved. The "Relief Ship" is painted yellow, with the word "Relief" on the side. In other respects the vessels are similar.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL

THIS NEW AND COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

LOCATED CORNER OF

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SECOND STREET,

Possesses advantages over all other houses for the accommodation of its guests. It was built expressly for a first-class Family Boarding House—the rooms being large and *en suite*, heated by steam—with hot and cold water, and furnished second to none; while the culinary department is in the most experienced hands, affording guests an unequalled table.

One of Atwood's Patent Elevators is also among the "modern improvements," and at the service of guests at all hours.

The Broadway and University Place Cars pass the every four minutes, running from the City Hall to Central Park, while the Sixth and Seventh Avenue Lines are but a short block on either side, affording ample facilities for communicating with all the Depots, Steamboat Landings, places of Amusement and Business of the great metropolis.

3 24 1m MORE & HOLLEY, Proprietors.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10¶

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PAYMASTER UNITED STATES NAVY, No. 425 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 13, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies," will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 19th instant, for furnishing the United States Navy Department with the following articles, to be of the best quality, and subject to inspection by the inspecting officer in the Philadelphia Navy Yard, where they are to be delivered free of expense to the Government, for which security must be given:—

FOR BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC.

White Oak Plank, 73,000 board feet, from 4½ to 9 inches thick.

White Oak Logs, 199 cubic feet, 14 inches square, 40 to 50 feet long.

Specifications can be examined at the Commandant's Office in the Navy Yard, and no offer will be received not in strict conformity therewith.

Blank forms for proposals can be obtained at this office.

H. M. HIESKELL,
4 14 4t Paymaster U. S. N.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERRICK & SONS,

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,

No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE,

Regulated by the Governor.

MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,

Patented June, 1868.

DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.

D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE AND HYDRO EXTRACTOR.

For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10 mwf

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public

No. 405 LIBRARY STREET.

ALL CUSTOM HOUSE BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

PASSPORTS PROCURED.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Causes of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirteen inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sash Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

CARPETINGS, ETC.

1869 SPRING. 1869

LEEDOM & SHAW,

No. 910 ARCH Street.

We are now receiving a very large stock of NEW GOODS for

SPRING SALES.

Embracing all the new styles of

CARPETINGS,

FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS,

3 11 wfmsm ETC. ETC.

CARPETS.

NEWEST PATTERNS.

BEAUTIFUL STYLES.

LOWEST PRICES.

E. H. GODSHALK & CO.,

NO. 723 CHESNUT STREET,

3 19 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS!

ARCH STREET

Carpet Warehouse.

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

4 1 lmrp No. 832 ARCH Street.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

NO. 119 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILA.,

And Marble Buildings,

No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON,
Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON,
Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 4 1 1m*

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS

All Trunks now made at

THE "GREAT CENTRAL" TRUNK DEPOT,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fasten the trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary lock. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT.

N.W. Cor. Seventh & Chesnut Sts.

TRAVELLERS' NOTICE—Purchase your trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy bolts; no fear lock breaking, at the Central.

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

PUBLIC SALE OF MEDICAL BOOKS, DRUGS, HOSPITAL STORES, SURGICAL AND DENTAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction, in this city, on WEDNESDAY, April 21,

at Judiciary Square Depot, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital Property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found:—

Wood's Practice, 200 copies.
Powers' Anatomy, 236 copies.
Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies.
Dispensatory, 330 copies.
Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies.
Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies.
Woodward's Manual, 500 copies.
Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies.
Thompson's Conspectus.
Longmore on Gunshot Wounds.
Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.
Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces.
Fluid Extract of Veratria, 11,000 ounces.
Carbonate of Zinc, 1500 ounces.
Powdered Cubebs, 2000 pounds.
And a large variety of other medicines.
Desiccated Egg, 8000 pounds.
Prescription Scales,
Teeth-Extracting Sets.
Scarificators.
Bullet Forceps.
Spring Lancets.
Trephining Cases.
Exsecting Cases.
Field Cases, etc. etc.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of Physicians and Druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.

Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.

CHARLES SUTHERLAND,
4 14 6t Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of CARROW, THIBAULT & CO. was dissolved by the death of FRANCIS THIBAULT. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the business at the same place, No. 308 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN CARROW,
THOMAS J. CROTHERS.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1869.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of CARROW, CROTHERS & CO., wholesale manufacturers of Fine Jewelry, No. 308 CHESNUT Street.

JOHN CARROW,
THOMAS J. CROTHERS,
JOHN S. CARROW.

Philadelphia, March 13, 1869. 4 14 3t*

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

WM. H. RADFORD,
PRACTICAL
PLUMBER, GAS FITTER,
AND DRAIN LAYER,
243 South Fifteenth Street,
Below Locust.

MEDICAL.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured.

Reference given at our office. 3 26 2m

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between Market and Chesnut.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses, at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16¶

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—L'ŒIL CREVE. J. GRAU'S CELEBRATED FRENCH OPERA. THIS (Friday) EVENING, APRIL 16, THE SECOND NOVELTY OF THE SEASON. First and only time of Herve's chef d'œuvre, L'ŒIL CREVE! L'ŒIL CREVE! L'ŒIL CREVE! which created a great popular furore in Paris, and was the leading sensation of the gay capital during the past season. Its triumphant success was attested by the unparalleled number of over two hundred crowded representations, and it was indorsed by the press and the public as the chef d'œuvre of the celebrated composer Herve. The Music is replete with sparkling melodies, and is a piquant originality, while in point of artistic construction it far excels the usual standard of Opera Bouffe.

L'ŒIL CREVE

will be presented in the most complete manner, and with that perfection of detail and lavish outlay that have made the Theatre Francais, New York, so renowned under Mr. Grau's management.

The Cast includes all the prominent members of this unrivalled Troupe:—Rose Bell, Desclauzas, Clementine, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Munsey, Deligne, Francis, Fleming, and the entire strength of the Company.

To-morrow (Saturday) Matinee—Genevieve de Brabant.
SATURDAY EVENING—First time, Fleur de Thé.
General Admission, $1. No extra charge for Reserved Seats. Family Circle, 50 cents; Gallery, 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE. TO-MORROW (Saturday) AFTERNOON, APRIL 17, At 1 o'clock. Doors open at 12.

For the last time, Offenbach's famous Opera

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869.

THE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNS.

LET the people rejoice! Let bells be rung, cannon fired, and bonfires be set blazing. This is a white day in the calendar of the State! The Legislature, of infamous memory, adjourns at last, and its mercenary members bid a farewell, which with many will be a last farewell, to the Capitol, with its coveted opportunities for plundering their constituents, its corrupt rings, its vice and venality. The foolish and bad men who, "dressed in a little brief authority, played such fantastic tricks before high heaven as made the angels weep," must now doff their dishonored robes of office and sink disgraced into the insignificance from which they should never have been temporarily raised. The efforts to turn their weak heads with flattery and bribes will cease, and the people can once more retire to rest without fearing that they will awake to a painful consciousness of the invention of a new legislative scheme of fraud or extortion. While they remained in session, no man and no interest was safe which was not guarded by an impenetrable constitutional shield. An invading army can be met by a host of bold defenders, and a brave community can always make a gallant stand against open foes. When the Rebels invaded our borders, though they burned Chambersburg, levied contributions on York, and stole a few horses and cattle here and there, a limit was soon set to their powers of mischief, and a line drawn beyond which they could never pass. Unhappily, no such barrier can be thrown up against insidious legislators. Armed with the privileges voluntarily, but inconsiderately, conferred by the voters of the State, they can penetrate into the very bowels of the land, and establish wrong or work ruin in every quarter of the Commonwealth. They can betray as the confidential clerk can betray a confiding merchant, as a cashier can rob a bank, as a treacherous or foolish lawyer can ruin a client, as an unscrupulous guardian can plunder a helpless orphan. The public has grown so familiar with legislative rascality that it no longer excites astonishment, and scarcely awakens indignation; but those who have most deeply studied this subject from the moral standpoint, unite in the opinion that it is one of the basest and worst of crimes. Dante puts Brutus and Cassius in the centre of his imaginary hell, as the very worst of his long list of criminals, for the sole reason that they treacherously injured their country, and were the moving cause of the subsequent disruption of Italy. Other writers have ably contended that an offense against a nation is a more deadly sin than an offense against a single individual, and that it is a thousand times worse to prostitute a public place to the injury of millions than to openly rob one man. These opinions are not without endorsement in this country, and the popular opprobrium which surrounds the name of Benedict Arnold is but a type of the anger that should envelop, as in a burning flame, every man who meanly or wantonly betrays a public trust, and sells out his constituents as the traitor of the Revolution tried to sell West Point. Years ago, in this State, when a suspicion existed that a few members sent to Harrisburg had been corruptly induced to favor an improper measure, a Pennsylvania editor poetically portrayed the infamy of a bribed legislator in stinging words that echoed and re-echoed through every corner of the Commonwealth, and awakened a storm of pitiless indignation.

But in more recent times the people have grown comparatively careless and callous, and they turn to the Legislature rather with a prayer that it will not be too outrageously wrong in its proceedings, than with a hope or expectation that it will know the right and faithfully pursue it. The best that can be said of the late session is that a considerable proportion of the worst things that commanded the support of many of its members were defeated, but the authors and defenders of the infamous schemes presented from time to time are not the less culpable; and although the State may escape the consequences of their villainy, they should nevertheless be held accountable for their infamous votes. As usual, general legislation and the interests of the Commonwealth were neglected, and the questions which should have absorbed attention were rarely or never discussed. There was always time, however, to give a protracted hearing to schemes of fraud—to pass the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway bill—to tax the treasury with the support of a host of unnecessary employes—to consider the Cattle and Sheep bills—to attempt to prevent the removal of the railway tracks from Broad street—to favor the plundering Boiler-Inspection, Low-Water Indicator, and High-Pressure Safety-Valve bill—to devise a cumbersome new Tax law beneficial to politicians and corporations at the expense of the people—and to go on day after day doing those things that should not have been done, and neglecting to do those things which best deserved attention. What mischief has been accomplished in the closing hours, or how many "snakes" are coiled away in bills with innocent titles, can never be fully known until the whole mass of crudities coagulated into laws is finally printed. But for the present let us be thankful for the last and greatest boon the Legislature could confer—it has adjourned. The Commonwealth can breathe freer and deeper, for the fangs have been drawn from its most dangerous enemy.

THE OBSTRUCTION OF BROAD STREET.

A NUMBER of merchants doing business on Broad street, who have been inconvenienced by the removal of the tracks by order of Councils, have published a statement, addressed to "The Citizens of Philadelphia," in which they endeavor to exculpate themselves from the charge of bad faith and to fix the odium on Councils, the press, and all who have been actively engaged in advocating the immediate removal of the tracks. The document in question is rather incoherent, and the arguments advanced will not deceive any one acquainted with the real merits of the case. Three years ago notice was given by the city of its intention of resuming the control over its own highway. The law which was passed by the Legislature provided that compensation should be made to all persons having rights, privileges, etc., before the removal of the tracks. The gentlemen who now appeal to the public say that if this law had been carried out in good faith there would have been no necessity for further legislation, thus seeking to excuse and explain the bill which was introduced in the Senate last week, and which occasioned the summary action of Councils in removing the tracks.

The real facts of the case are that, by the decision of the Supreme Court, the tracks between Vine and Olive streets belonged to the city, and the city had a perfect right to order their removal at any time. Permission was given to various parties to make turnouts upon payment of a fee of ten dollars, but the Commissioner of Highways had full control over them, and could cause them to be removed whenever he thought that the public convenience required it. The merchants between Vine and Olive streets had no rights whatever on this highway except by favor, and any attempt on the part of the Legislature to enforce the continuance of the tracks would have been an usurpation of power which the citizens of Philadelphia would have been quick to resist. The Reading Railroad and the Baltimore Railroad have State franchises on Broad street, and they are protected by the provisions of the law of 1866, which the irate merchants state was framed by Councils and passed at their request. With regard to these companies all the requirements of the law will be carried out, and negotiations are now pending for the purchase of their rights on Broad street by the city.

The merchants on Broad street are divided into two parties—those who bound themselves to ask for no further delay after July 1, 1869, and those who would not consent to any such arrangement. It is this last faction that now appeals to the citizens of Philadelphia for support against Councils and the newspapers. These gentlemen deny positively that one cent has been raised, subscribed, contributed, or used by them to influence either Councils or the Legislature. In the face of this denial, we have the most reliable authority for stating that money was raised to be expended at Harrisburg in securing the passage of the bill which occasioned the action of Councils last week, and some of the men whose names are prominent among the signers of the appeal have boasted of the fact, and now boast that they will yet secure the passage of a law obliging Councils to relay the tracks.

The merchants who now seek to turn the charge of bad faith upon Councils are particularly pointed in their references to Mr. Franciscus, and imply that he equivocated with them. There is nothing whatever to sustain such an allegation as this, and the Chairman of the Committee on Railroads in the Select Council appears to have acted solely in the interests of the city; and it is owing to his promptness and vigilance that the Harrisburg scheme was so effectually forestalled.

The Broad street merchants may as well make up their minds to submit to the inevitable. The citizens of Philadelphia are determined that the street shall be cleared of its obstructions, and now that the tracks have been removed it is very certain that they will not be put down again, anything that the Legislature may say to the contrary notwithstanding; and those who have subscribed or who may subscribe money towards buying up our venal representatives at Harrisburg, had better devote any spare cash they may have on hand towards the expenses of a removal to some other locality.

MILK was distasteful to the members of the late Legislature, except in its undiluted form. To this circumstance we are indebted for the passage yesterday by both houses of an act authorizing the different cities and boroughs of the State to provide for the inspection of the lacteal fluid. In consequence of this action, the Fairmount Water-works will be of ample capacity for supplying the city for a century or so to come.

HASTE has been considered one of the most prominent attributes of the members of the late Legislature. In the last hours of their official career, however, the Philadelphia delegation entered their solemn protest against this soft impeachment, by insisting that every bill involving the interests of our citizens should be read at length before it was put upon its passage. The old maxim about assuming a virtue, etc., comes in force here.

USURY is a sin which the late Legislature could not bring itself to encourage. Therefore, when an effort was made in the House yesterday to reconsider the vote by which the bill legalizing the charging of 7 per cent. interest by special contract was defeated, our defunct lawmakers made no opposition, in order that they might have another opportunity to rebuke the moneylenders.

OBSCENITY cannot be included among the shortcomings of the late Legislature—at least the encouragement of it on the part of enterprising newspapers. Both houses, just before expiring, held up their hands in holy horror at the wickedness of obscene advertisements, and declared their publication an offense against the peace and order of the Commonwealth.

LEGAL ABSTRUSITIES were found to gratify the vanity of the late Legislature, and therefore both houses, while the throes of death were already upon them, passed a bill "to permit writs of estrepement to issue after writs of error taken in real actions." The Rule in Shelley's Case, however, was quite beyond legislative comprehension, and so it was wisely let alone.

SLUSH, it would seem, is a phase of filth which was uncongenial to the late Legislature. Because of this uncongeniality, a bill was passed by both houses prohibiting the salting of the passenger railway tracks in this city. We imagine that the people of Philadelphia will accept this small boon from our defunct lawmakers with heartfelt thanks.

OIL, COAL, AND WHISKY were discovered to be such standard articles of consumption by the late Legislature that it was deemed suicidal on the part of members to burden them with taxation. For this reason "the friends" of the bill imposing taxes upon these articles were obliged to abandon their little scheme.

OFFENBACH'S lively strain, "*J'aime les militaires*," was a favorite with the late Legislature in its last hours. The bill reducing the militia tax to fifty cents was cut and slashed in both houses, until there was nothing left of it, and the title was then passed by way of a first-class joke, equal to McKinstry's best.

CHARITY was cultivated by the late Legislature as a saving grace. Both houses passed the bill establishing a State Board of Public Charities, in order that aged, decayed, and decrepid lawmakers might be assured of a refuge when the business of lawmaking ceases to pay.

AGRICULTURE was recognized by the late Legislature as the true basis of a nation's prosperity. Therefore all efforts to get up the bill driving the "farmers" from Second street, which were made in the House yesterday, resulted in signal failures.

THE BROAD STREET MERCHANTS LOCATED.

WHILE earnestly advocating the prompt removal of the tracks from Broad street, so as to open that thoroughfare for improvement, we have not lost sight of the business interests of the merchants who have been established there for so many years. No great public improvement, such as is contemplated by the removal of the tracks from Broad street, can be accomplished without inconvenience to somebody, and the public benefit must therefore always be considered before that of individuals.

The extensive trade which had its headquarters on Broad street is of great importance to the city of Philadelphia, and it is perfectly proper that the city should do all in its power to accommodate the merchants and to assist them in establishing a new business centre.

The ordinance introduced yesterday in Select Council by Mr. Franciscus appears to be well considered, and as satisfactory in its provisions as could be desired.

The ordinance designates as thoroughfares upon which tracks may be laid and turnouts constructed—Washington avenue, Twenty-third street, Lehigh avenue, Swanson street from Washington avenue to South street, and Penn street from South to Pine street.

The conditions upon which these tracks and turnouts may be laid are, that each person, before constructing a turnout, shall pay to the Chief Commissioner of Highways the sum of $100 as a license to construct, and shall annually pay a fee of $50 as a license to use, the said turnout. Upon compliance with these conditions, the Mayor is authorized to execute an agreement permitting the use of the turnout until the year 1900, and guaranteeing that the city will not remove the tracks before that year.

These provisions give the merchants an assurance that they will not again be disturbed for the next thirty years, which is as long a time as could reasonably be asked, and it leaves the city free to commence any improvements that may appear to be necessary at the commencement of the next century.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads, and we hope that it will receive careful as well as speedy attention, and that either it or something similar will be acted upon without delay by Councils.

The May Magazines.

—From Porter & Coates we have received the May number of *The Galaxy*. The table of contents is as follows:—

"Put Yourself in His Place," by Charles Reade: chapters v and vii; with an illustration. "A Desultory Denunciation of English Dictionaries"—conclusion of "Words and their Uses"—by Richard Grant White. "Pairs and Repairs," by Lucretia P. Hale. "English Toryism and its Leaders," by Justin McCarthy. "Susan Fielding," by Mrs. Edwards; chapters xiv to xvii. "A Great Advocate" (James T. Brady), by I. Edwards Clarke, with an illustration. "A Choir of Songsters," including "Flower Songs," by Edmund C. Stedman; "First-Born," by Mrs. Bradley; "Drifting," by Richard H. Stoddard; "Dolce far Niente," by Paul H. Hayne; "Sub Rosa," by Edward Renaud; "A Midnight Street Scene," by G. H. Calvert; "Foreshadowings," "Among the Lilies," by Leslie Walter; "Rest," by Charlotte F. Bates; "Across the Wall," by E.; "Four Score," by K. F. L.; "A Lily of the Nile," by Sarah M. B. Piatt; "The Age of Gold," by C. H. Shirdan. The Galaxy Miscellany, including "A Texas Ride," by "Regular;" "Captain Kidd—Why He was Hung," by B. F. De Costa; "The Gastronomical Almanac—May," by Pierre Blot; "Les Petits Italiens," by W. A. Linn; "Acuteness," by George Wakeman; "George Frederick Cooke in New York," by John Esten Cooke. "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet, including "Who is Responsible?" "The Merciful Element in Fiction," "Faces and Places," "Literature and Art." "Nebulæ."

—From Turner, Brothers & Co. we have received the following periodicals:—*Appleton's Journal* for April 24, containing the fourth instalment of Victor Hugo's romance, "The Man who Laughs," in which a startling description of a shipwreck is given, which exceeds anything in the way of sensational literature that has lately appeared. An eight-page supplement contains an illustrated description of New York city.

Arthur's Home Magazine for May opens with a couple of excellent wood-cuts, entitled "The Unwilling Scholar" and "Good Morning." The latest fashions are treated pictorially and editorially with gratifying minuteness. Patterns for needlework of all kinds are given, and the stories, sketches, and poetry are, as usual, pleasant reading.

Once a Month for May, edited and published by T. S. Arthur & Sons, is one of the neatest and prettiest magazines published. Its contents are made up of good original matter and judicious selections from the leading American and foreign newspapers and periodicals. A capital design by Mr. E. B. Bensell, illustrating the story entitled "The Man who Tried to Borrow Himself Out of Debt," is given as a frontispiece.

The Children's Hour, edited by T. S. Arthur, is full of pictures, poetry, and short stories that will please the little ones.

The *Lady's Friend*, for May, published by Deacon & Peterson, has a steel-plate frontispiece, entitled "The First Visit," a double page, highly colored fashion plate, and patterns for every description of fancy work. The stories, sketches, poetry, household receipts, and useful hints on domestic economy are up to the usual mark of excellence, and will be appreciated by the lady readers of the magazine.

Our Boys and Girls for Saturday, April 24, has also been received.

All of the above-named magazines can be procured at Turner Brothers & Co.'s, No. 808 Chesnut street.

—*Godey's Lady's Book* for May sustains its ancient reputation, for, although the oldest of our magazines, it is as bright, fresh, and sparkling as the youngest of them. "A Private May Party" is the title of an attractive steel engraving which is given as a frontispiece. A large colored fashion plate gives the latest style of ladies' attire, and patterns innumerable are given for all kinds of fancy work. The table of contents presents an attractive variety, and, as usual, makes a judicious combination of the useful and the ornamental.

—*The Educational Gazette* is a handsome publication of nine large pages, printed on fine paper, with large, clear type, and in exterior attractiveness it commends itself at once to the regards of the reader. The April number has an interesting variety of well-written articles on educational subjects, which teachers and others interested in education will find both useful and entertaining. Published by C. H. Turner & Co., No. 607 Chesnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
45 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 25 2m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 518 WALNUT STREET.

This Company is now prepared to dispose of Lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery.

We invite all who desire to purchase Burial Lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.

RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO TWO Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it, and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock. CYRUS CADWALLADER,
2 16 Treasurer.

CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the Office of the Company, to take action upon the act of Assembly approved March 16, 1869, amending the Charter of said Company, and the exercise of the power therein granted.
By order of the Board.
3 27 14 28 JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GOUGH AT THE RINK.

GREAT TEMPERANCE MASS MEETING!
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
will Lecture, under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION,
ON
TEMPERANCE,
AT THE SKATING RINK,
Corner of TWENTY-FIRST and RACE STREETS,
On FRIDAY EVENING, May 7, at 8 o'clock.
SEATS PROVIDED FOR LADIES.
A fine Brass Band will be engaged.
TICKETS, 10 CENTS.

To avoid delay and confusion on the evening of the lecture, tickets should be purchased in advance. They will be for sale at the HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street, on and after MONDAY, April 19. Ladies' Tickets, with coupon for seat, without extra charge. 4 16 2t

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE,
To be held by the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, in the
BETHANY SABBATH SCHOOL HALL,
TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STREETS,
Beginning on SUNDAY Evening, April 18, 1869, at 8 o'clock, and continuing MONDAY, April 19; TUESDAY, April 20; WEDNESDAY, April 21; and THURSDAY, April 22. Afternoons at 3 o'clock and evenings at 8 o'clock.
Rev. Messrs. EGGLESTON, of Chicago; VINCENT, of New York; TRUMBULL, of Hartford, and other leading Sunday School men will take part. Everybody is invited. 4 16 2t

I. O. O. F.—MEDAL.—I. O. O. F.—The Commemorative Medal (TWO INCHES in diameter) authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., is now ready for delivery, and can be had on application to JOHN J. SCHELL, Secretary of the Committee, No. 40 South THIRD Street, to whom all orders from agents must be addressed. The Committee understand that others are selling what are called the Commemorative or PARADE MEDALS, and would state that this is the only authorized MEDAL issued by the I. O. O. F.
JAMES BINGHAM, JR.,
4 16 fmw5t Chairman.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1869.
In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given that Coupons upon Government Loans, due next July 1, will be paid on presentation at this office, upon a rebate of interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in gold.
C. McKIBBIN,
4 16 3t Assistant Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT,
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:—

First. Fifty per cent. at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third. That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for an additional share.

Fourth. All shares upon which instalments are yet to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent. at par, as though they were paid in full.
THOMAS T. FIRTH,
4 2 2m Treasurer.

TO ARCHITECTS.—OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.

Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No. 224 South FIFTH Street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at 12 M.

Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, etc., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.

A premium of $3000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1500 for the second best, $1000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.

All rejected plans will be returned.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH,
4 7 18t Secretary.

HAVE A GOOD HAT; THE SECRET
of your looks
Lies with the beaver in Canadian brooks.
Virtue may flourish in an old cravat,
But man and nature scorn the shocking hat.
The place to get the "good Hat," Mr. Holmes should have added, is R. S. WALTON'S New Establishment, No. 1006 MARKET Street, second house above Tenth.
One of the finest assortments of BOYS' HATS to be found in the city. 4 13 2w

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT Rings, of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

THE MOST PROMINENT UPHOLsterers throughout the country are loud in their praises of Elastic Sponge as a substitute for hair and feathers. Cheapness, non-liability to pack, cleanliness, health, and comfort are among a few of the advantages claimed for the Elastic Sponge. 8 3mwf§

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf§

WHAT WE HAVE IN OUR STORE.

We can't begin to tell you
All our splendid styles,
All we have to sell you,
Ranged in mighty piles;
Piles as high as mountains,
Deep as is the sea,
Clothes for all the folks in town,
Cheap as cheap can be.

Clothes of every color,
Every tint and hue,
Pearl, and drab, and dahlia,
Olive, brown, and blue,
Plain, and mixed, and striped,
Every tasteful shade,
Try them in the sun or rain,
Certain not to fade.

Clothes to fit the little boys,
Aged from three to ten,
Clothes to fit the bigger lads,
And clothes for grown-up men;
Clothes to fit the short folks,
To fit the lean, the tall,
And clothes to fit the corpulent,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

The little Boy,
The middling sized Boy,
The great Big Boy,
The Boy's father,
The Coachman,
The Book-keeper,
The Clerk,
The Man of Business,
AND
All the Men and Boys,
And male folks generally,
Can get exactly what they want,
At prices to suit each purse,

AT THE
Brown Stone Hall
OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

CLOTHIER,

818 CHESNUT STREET. 820

THE NEW

CHESNUT STREET ESTABLISHMENT

FOR

Finest Ready-Made Clothing

AND

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

DEPARTMENT OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

The design of this Department is to furnish a Finer Class of made-up Garments than Philadelphia trade has heretofore supplied.

MATERIALS USED.—*The finest of Home Manufactures and the latest Foreign Importations. All the novelties in Spring Goods and choicest selections of texture and patterns.*

STYLE OF MAKE-UP.—*All garments cut in the best and most fashionable modes, and finished with a degree of care and taste that make them very unlike and superior to what is commonly understood by "Ready-made Clothing."*

WORKMANSHIP.—*None but the best. The Tailors employed in this Department will be only such as could work on the finest custom work, good sewing, no ripping, or buttons coming off.*

All gentlemen who would avoid the delay of ordinary clothes, and the necessarily higher price of custom work, are here offered garments much superior to the

Ordinary Run of Ready-Made Clothing.

The public are invited to examine our NEW BROWN-STONE BUILDING, and our FIRST AND FINEST STOCK. 4 14 4p4

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES

Are the Best, and are Sold on the Easiest Terms.

PETERSON & CARPENTER,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 914 CHESNUT Street,
3 5 fmw§ PHILADELPHIA.

OLIVE OIL.

MOTTET'S

PURE OLIVE OIL,

IMPORTED BY

RICHARD H. WATSON,

NO. 25 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

4 16 fmw5t4p PHILADELPHIA.

SOLE AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

HARDWARE, ETC.

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS OF

HARDWARE!!!

HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.

Prior to the alterations in their store, will offer their large and extensive stock of HARDWARE at such prices as will insure rapid sales. 4 16 fmw3m

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR GOODS.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—ON THE bank of the Delaware, between Beverly and Edgewater, two (adjoining) of the healthiest and pleasantest homes within sixteen miles of Philadelphia, with every modern convenience; hot and cold water, bath, gas, very fine stables, and outhouses,—acres of ground. Best water in the United States. Neither mud nor mosquitoes.
One, 25 Rooms furnished, $30,000.
The other, 16 Rooms, $16,000.
TERMS EASY.
Apply to F. S. HOVEY,
4 10 6t* No. 231 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT VILLA very handsomely situated at Tacony, on the Delaware, about seven miles from the city, with a handsome mansion and all the extra modern conveniences; superior stone stable and out-buildings, with about three acres of land. It contains a great variety of fruit, grapes, etc. It will be offered at a low price, or exchanged for city property. Apply to
ROBERT MACGREGOR,
4 7 wfm6t No. 235 S. THIRD Street

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN MANUFACTURERS.
Will be sold at public sale, by catalogue, for cash, on WEDNESDAY, May 5, 1869, all the
MACHINERY AND FIXTURES
of the Woollen Mill known as
PERKIOMEN MILL, No. 1,
situated in Norristown, Pennsylvania, sixteen miles from Philadelphia, late the property of P. M. HUNTER & CO. The machinery is nearly new, and will be peremptorily sold for cash in lots to suit purchasers.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. 4 12 mwf4t

FOR SALE, AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., a fine and commodious house, with ornamental grounds. Address
J. C. TEN EYCK, Exec., Mt. Holly,
4 6 1m or E. C. THORNTON, No. 5 N. WATER St.

TO RENT.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY TO LET.—A large modern-built house, tenant-house, coach-house, and five acres of land, handsomely laid out walks and garden; within two minutes' walk of Day's Lane Station. Apply to J. ARMSTRONG. 4 14 12*

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 11 6

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B. KIMES, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

CHROMOS.

CHROMO EXPOSITION.

JAS. S. EARLE & SONS'

LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS
AND
FREE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
No. 816 Chesnut Street.

Now open, an extremely interesting exhibition, prepared to explain the method of producing chromos, and to show their remarkable fidelity to the originals, giving a full answer to the oft-repeated question, "What are Chromos?" With this view are placed, *side by side*, several prominent original paintings, and the chromos from them, for careful comparison, among which are:—

Whittier's "Barefoot Boy."
Bierstadt's "California Sunset."
Lemmen's "Poultry Yard."
Tait's "Group of Chickens."
Tait's "Group of Quails."
Bricher's "Autumn in White Mountains."
Mrs. Lilly M. Spencer's "Blackberries," and others.

At present are exposed in the show window, on Chesnut street, the original painting and chromo of LAKE LUZERNE, by Trebel. Copies of this and all other Chromos always for sale. By special arrangement we now make a notable reduction in the prices of PRANG'S CHROMOS, as follows:—

Group of Chickens or Quails, each	$37 75
Six American Landscapes, each	1 13
Autumn, Esopus Creek	4 50
The Poultry Yard	3 75
Correggio's Magdalen	7 50
The Kid's Playground	4 50
"A Friend in Need"	4 50
Easter Morning	7 50
Whittier's "Barefoot Boy"	3 75
Sunlight in Winter	9 00
Bierstadt's California Sunset	7 50
Horses in a Storm	5 63
The Two Friends	4 50
The Unconscious Sleeper	4 50
Boyhood of Lincoln	9 00
Crown of New England	11 25

And all others at the same rates. Full lists and prices and Prang's "JOURNAL OF POPULAR ART," on application. 4 13 12trp

CLOTHING.

CARD.

OUR NEW STORE,
No. 830 MARKET STREET,
OPENED FOR BUSINESS,
On Thursday Morning, 15th Inst.,
With a very large and superior stock of
MEN'S,
BOYS', AND
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
And also a very handsome stock of
PIECE GOODS
For Customer Trade.

The public in general are invited to call and examine these goods. Whether you want to buy or not, come.

A. BROWN & CO.,
No. 830 MARKET STREET.

W. BROWN & CO.
Will continue business at the Old Stand,
Birthplace of Liberty Building,
NO. 700 MARKET STREET,
4 16 4p2t PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
Issue Drafts and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.
3 10 4p
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York. | DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC Herves' opera of *L'Oil Crève* will be given this evening, for the first time in this city. The cast will include Madame Rose Bell, Mad'lle Desclauzas, M. Carrier, M. Beckers, and all the principal members of the troupe.

To-morrow afternoon *Genevieve de Brabant* will be repeated, and to-morrow evening *Fleur de The* will be performed for the first time.

AT THE CHESNUT the last nights of *The Field of the Cloth of Gold* are announced. The entertainment is one of the most attractive that has ever been given in this theatre.

AT THE WALNUT the burlesque of *The Female Forty Thieves* and the farce of *That Rascal Jack* will be performed this evening, with the Misses Willmore and Mr. Felix Rogers in the leading *roles*.

A matinee to-morrow, when Mr. Rogers will appear as "The Artful Dodger" in the drama of *Oliver Twist*.

AT THE ARCH but three more performances of the pleasing comedy of *School* will be given, this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening.

On Monday Lotta will appear as "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness," in John Brougham's dramatization of *The Old Curiosity Shop*.

AT THE THEATRE COMIQUE the Breban Swiss Bell Ringers will make their last appearances this evening, to-morrow afternoon, and to-morrow evening. The price of admission to the matinee will be 25 cents.

Miss Susan Galton and her comic opera troupe will positively appear on Tuesday evening next.

AT THE AMERICAN a variety entertainment will be given this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform the following programme at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon:—Symphony No. 2, D major, Haydn—1, Adagio-Allegro; 2, Andante; 3, Minuetto allegro; 4, Allegro spiritoso; Piano Solo, Bacchanale, Wehli, Mr. Carl Roese; Cornet Solo, Sleep Well, Abt, Mr. William Ewers; Waltz, Sounds from the Heart, Pielke; Galop, Leicht Gepack.

CITY ITEMS.

STYLE, FIT AND MAKE *of our Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing unequalled by any stock of Ready-made goods in Philadelphia. We have also*

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT *of selected styles of piece goods, to be made up to order, in unsurpassed style.*

ALL PRICES GUARANTEED *lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN *Fifth and Sixth Streets.* } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WOMAN AND HER NEEDS.—Subject by the law of nature to many physical afflictions from which man is exempt, woman is peculiarly entitled to the best efforts of medical science in her behalf. For a majority of the ailments to which her sex is exclusively liable, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS are warmly recommended on the authority of wives, mothers, and nurses, who have tested their general tonic and regulating properties, and "know whereof they speak;" and also with the sanction of able physicians, who have administered the preparation to their female patients, in obstinate cases of functional derangement, with the happiest results. Almost all female complaints of a special character, are complicated with mental gloom and despondency and the gentle and lasting exhilarating effects of this wholesome medicated stimulant adapts admirably for cases of this complex nature. As a remedy for the hysteria and mental hallucinations which sometimes mark both the earlier and the later crisis in the life of woman, it has no equal in the repertory of the healing art, and as a means of relieving the nausea and other unpleasant feelings which precede maternity, it is equally efficacious. Nursing mothers also find it an admirable invigorant. It is highly satisfactory that a preparation which embraces in its remedial range so many of the complaints common to both sexes, should prove so eminently beneficial to the weaker one.

THAT

The Clothing Sold by CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 Chesnut street,

IS

More fashionably cut, better made and trimmed than any other in the city,

THE

People well know, and this fact accounts for the preference always shown for our *Customer-made Garments*. It is beyond

QUESTION

That the prices asked by CHARLES STOKES for his VERY *superior Ready-made Clothing* will compare with the lowest asked by parties who *vainly endeavor to imitate his styles, but for want of experience* in the *manufacture of really fashionable Clothing*, fail to convince the people that CHARLES STOKES does not *take the lead*, and *is beyond their reach*.

MORAL.

"Soar not too high on vanity's weak wing,
For ambition's cloak conceals a mortal sting."

SPEER'S WINE BITTERS.—E. R. Sisson, M. D., of New Bedford, Mass., says of Mr. Speer's Wines, "I have used Speer's Wine to my entire satisfaction, and believe it to be superior to all wines which have been so much used by the profession." His Bitters are made of the wine made bitter by Peruvian Bark, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, Snake Root, etc., in daily use by the medical faculty. Their base is his pure wine. Sold by druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FROM MR. A. WINCH we have just received the latest numbers of several London periodicals, including *Punch, Fun, Reynolds' Miscellany*, and *Bow Bells*. Mr. Winch has, at No. 505 Chesnut street, a large and varied assortment of periodical literature, both foreign and domestic.

THE

ATTRACTIONS OF OAK HALL,

OR

WHY THE GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE

WILL BUY CLOTHES

AT

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S.

CHEAPEST.—For a given amount of money they can get *more* and *better Clothing* at Oak Hall than anywhere else in the city.

MOST RELIABLE.—No misrepresentations as to price or materials. The people are told *"the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth,"* at Oak Hall.

MOST POPULAR.—People go there because their friends and neighbors, who are shrewd people, go there. They know that Oak Hall could not maintain its immense and acknowledged and increasing popularity, unless it really *did better* than other houses.

LARGEST.—Largest Buildings! Largest Stock! Largest Variety! Largest Reductions! Largest Trade! Largest Facilities!

TO THESE "STANDING ATTRACTIONS"

is now added the

SPECIAL ATTRACTION

of the

MOST MAGNIFICENT STOCK

OF

SPRING CLOTHING,

READY-MADE OR MADE TO ORDER,

VERY, VERY CHEAP FOR CASH.

N. B.—Nothing can or shall deter Wanamaker & Brown from constantly increasing the advantages of dealing with them, and the people may confidently rely upon obtaining the fullest satisfaction as to price and in every other respect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,

S. E. COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—CASSIN.—On the 15th of April, 1869, by the Rev. F. R. Beadle, T. C. DAVIS to RACHEL, daughter of the late John Cassin, all of this city.

PETTIT—STEWART.—On the 13th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., assisted by Rev. P. Stryker, D. D., JOHN PETTIT to ALIDA R., daughter of B. D. Stewart, all of this city.

REDFORD—TALLON.—On the 29th of March, by the Rev. Father McAnany, at the Church of the Annunciation, Mr. DAVID E. REDFORD, of Virginia, to Miss KATE TALLON, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

GOLDEY.—On the 13th instant, at Norriton, Montgomery county, SAMUEL GOLDEY, of this city, aged 51 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., and Mercantile Lodge, No. 35, A. O. G. F., United States Hose Co., No. 14, Good Intent Hose and Hook and Ladder Co., No. 2, and members of the Police Force are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 1012 S. Sixth street, on Sunday next, the 18th instant, at 2 o'clock.

HORSEY.—On the 14th instant, REBECCA, widow of Joseph Horsey, in the 69th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 714 N. Eighth street, on Saturday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

JAMES.—On the 14th instant, Mrs. MARY ANN JAMES, wife of John James, and daughter of Jacob and Margaret Stinger, in the 20th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, S. Second street, below Mifflin, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ronaldson's Cemetery.

KIRK.—On the 14th instant, after a lingering illness, CHANLER, second son of S. W. and A. Kirk, late of Contesville.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1543 Race street, on Saturday morning at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

McELROY.—On the 13th instant, Mr. WILLIAM McELROY, in the 30th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Melita Lodge, No. 266, Jerusalem H. R. A. Chapter, No. 3, A. Y. M.; American Star Lodge, No. 405, and Ashland Encampment, No. 45, I. O. of O. F., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Monday, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock P. M.

REMINGTON.—On the 14th instant, LYDIA H., widow of the late Dr. Isaac Remington, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 629 Wood street, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

SUTCLIFFE.—On the 13th instant, SAMUEL SUTCLIFFE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Roxborough Lodge, No. 135, A. Y. M.; Harmony Chapter, No. 52, A. Y. M.; Falls of Schuylkill Lodge, No. 467, I. O. of O. F.; Wyalusing Tribe, No. 56, I. O. of R. M.; American Protestant Association, No. 23; Industry Lodge, No. 72, K. of P.; the Manayunk Steam Fire Engine Company; and the employes of the Philadelphia Gas Works, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 4631 Jackson street, Manayunk, on Saturday, the 17th instant, at 1 o'clock.

TO SECURE YOUR FAMILY FROM WANT,

To Relieve Your Mind of Anxiety,

To Make a Good Investment,

INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN THE

AMERICAN

OF PHILADELPHIA.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.

JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

CLOTHING.

JONES'

One-Price Clothing House,

No. 604 MARKET Street.

Our Garments are well made.

Our Cutters are men of talent.

BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.

Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,

2 17 wfmtf No. 604 MARKET St., above Sixth.

WESTON & BROTHER,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

DAILY RECEIVING

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

A Superior Garment at a reasonable price.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. 3 31 3mrp

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

WM. T. SNODGRASS & CO.'S

EXTENSIVE

RETAIL AND WHOLESALE

CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 South SECOND Street, and

No. 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

Constantly on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS, ETC. ETC.

ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

AT LOW PRICES.

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REFRIGERATORS.

P. P. KEARNS,

REFRIGERATOR MANUFACTURER,

No. 39 N. NINTH St., Philadelphia.

An elegant assortment of my own make of

Chest and Upright Refrigerators,

Finished in the best manner and LOWER THAN ELSEWHERE.

OLD REFRIGERATORS REPAIRED and made as good as new, at a small cost, at the factory,

NO. 39 NORTH NINTH STREET,

4 13 1mrp BELOW ARCH STREET.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, S. E. Corner TENTH and WALNUT Streets. Second half of Spring Term will begin on MONDAY, April 26.

Names of new pupils may be entered at any time previous to THURSDAY, April 29. 4 16 17 21 24 26

PARASOLS.

PARASOLS.—ALL THE NEWEST London and Paris styles, which for novelty, variety, and elegance are unequalled. A large assortment of Lace Covers, Sea Side and Sun Umbrellas at the lowest prices, at H. DIXON'S Fancy Goods Store, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 4 10 3m

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Cheap, Reliable, Durable, Fragrant. Every druggist sells it. THEOD. S. HARRIS, Boston. 1t

RODGERS' ANDWOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOLTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street below Chesnut.

SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP,

SEAWEED TONIC, and

MANDRAKE PILLS

WILL CURE

CONSUMPTION,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S

MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S

SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased—either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleural adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup.

Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 29 fwSmrp

DRY GOODS.

GREAT DEMONSTRATION

IN

DRY GOODS.

No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

Prior to the reorganization of their business on

The First of May Next,

WILL OFFER THE

Most Extraordinary Concentration

OF BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS

EVER

Exhibited in this City.

Their stock is unrivalled for extent and variety and general adaptation to the wants of their patrons, and will be found replete with the most approved staples and novelties in desirable fabrics of recent importation. [1 9rfrp

ONE PRICE,

NO DEVIATION, AND ALL GOODS

Guaranteed as Represented.

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LINEN STORE,

No. 828 ARCH STREET.

New Linen Dresses,

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

PRINTED

LINEN CAMBRICS,

Received by last steamer from Europe.

1869.

(OPENED IN 1853, MARCH 10).

CENTRAL LOCATION.

LARGE WELL LIGHTED STORE.

A GOOD CLASS OF GOODS.

THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

ESTABLISHED ON FAIR BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

POLITE AND ATTENTIVE ASSISTANTS.

Where the above cardinal points are true and strictly observed, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, success and prosperity are certain.

SUCH IS OUR EXPERIENCE.

We have now open a magnificent stock of Seasonable and Desirable

SILK AND DRESS GOODS,
CASSIMERES AND CLOTHS,
LINENS, WHITE GOODS,
DOMESTICS, ETC. ETC.

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JOHN W. THOMAS,

405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,

WILL OPEN ON

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 12,

A large assortment of

Fine Black Lama Lace Points.

Also, Fine White Lama Lace Points,

Lace Rotunds,

Together with a handsome stock of

Paisley, Printed Cashmere, and Striped Shawls. 3 27 3mrp

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

WEDNESDAY, April 14

COOPER & CONARD,

S. E. COR. NINTH AND MARKET STS.,

WILL HAVE THEIR

GRAND OPENING

OF

Cloaks and Mantillas.

As this will be by far the best Exposition they have ever made, they extend a cordial invitation to their friends and patrons to visit the opening. [1 7fsm

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THOMPSON REYNOLDS,

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HAVE NOW

An Entirely New Stock of Goods,

To replace that destroyed by fire, and are now opening

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Bardou & Son's newest and best grades of

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The latest contributions of Art in

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A largely increased supply of

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ARTISTIC SILVER WARE.

Also, a very full line of

GORHAM MANF'G COMPANY'S

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARES.

PRICES MODERATE. [4 5 mwf 1mrp

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WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.

802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Ladies' and Gents' Watches,

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,

Of the most celebrated makers.

FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,

In 14 and 18 karat.

DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.

Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18-karat and coin.

Sold Silver-Ware for Bridal Presents, Table Cutlery, Plated Ware, etc. 3 27t

ESTABLISHED 1828.

WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
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NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

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Wholesale Dealers in

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S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 26] Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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BOOTS AND SHOES

FOR

GENTS' WEAR.

BARTLETT,

NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

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TO THE PUBLIC.—THE FINEST AND largest assortment of the latest styles of Boots, Gaiters, and Shoes for Men and Boys can be had at

ERNEST SOPP'S
Large Establishment,
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NOW ON FREE EXHIBITION AT

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YOSEMITE VALLEY, by Thomas Hill.
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COAST OF NANTUCKET, by William T. Richards, and other very fine American Paintings.
Also, a special exhibition of Bierstadt's ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS, (1868).
Admission, 25 cents.

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AMERICAN AND FRENCH CLOCKS AND REGULATORS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Also, General Agent for the sale of the "Eureka" Patent Condensing Coffee and Tea Pots—something that every family should have, and by which they can save fifty per cent.

Trade supplied at a liberal discount.

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CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,

For the Trade or at Retail.

EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.

Keystone Flour Mills,

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NEW STYLES OF

PAPER HANGINGS,

AND AMERICAN,

AT

J. & SONS',

TH and WALNUT Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

Queen Insurance Company,

Of Liverpool and London, on the 1st day of January, 1869.

FIRST.		
Capital stock		$10,000,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash		954,800 00
SECOND.		
The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company		148,811 90
Cash on hand		481 50
Cash in Banks		128,035 00
Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission		157,795 50
Amount of Loans secured by bonds and mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which there is less than one year's interest due and owing		279,771 50
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year		143,252 92
Amount of all other Loans by the Company, not included in preceding items		220,565 45
Amount of Stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value		734,160 58
Amount of Stocks held by the Company as collateral security for Loans, with the amount loaned on each kind of stock, its par and market value		70,000 00
Leasehold property held by the Company		3,585 25
Amount of Premiums in course of collection		27,810 25
Interest on investments accrued, but not due		18,550 20
Office furniture at chief and branch offices		16,505 70
THIRD.		
Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due, and reported to the Company, but not acted upon		37,948 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid		295 00
Life and annuity reserve funds		481,451 70
Amount of all other claims against the Company, contested or otherwise		132,040 25
FOURTH.		
Amount of cash premiums received, including premiums in course of collection		712,892 15
Interest received from investments, after deducting proportion of interest belonging to life and annuity funds		59,933 25
FIFTH.		
Amount of losses paid during the year		278,012 62
Amount paid and owing for reinsurance premiums		192,360 00
Amount of dividends declared during year		5 per cent.
Amount of dividends paid		25,971 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to agents and officers of the Company		213,692 35
Amount of losses due and unpaid		
Amount of taxes paid by the Company		
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures, Directors' and Auditors' fees		10,545 30

SABINE & ALLEN, Agents,

N. E. COR. FIFTH AND WALNUT STS.

4 12 14 16 3t PHILADELPAIA.

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 261 BROADWAY Cor. READE St., New York.

Cash Capital $150,000

$125,000 Deposited with the State of New York as Security for Policy Holders.

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GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Secretary.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
A. F. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.

REFERENCES BY PERMISSION.

Thomas T. Tasker,	John M. Maris,	J. B. Lippincott,
Charles Spencer,	William Divine,	James Long,
John A. Wright,	S. Morris Waln,	James Hunter,
Arthur G. Coffin,	John B. McCreary,	E. H. Worne.

In the character of its Directors, economy of management, reasonableness of rates, PARTNERSHIP PLAN OF DECLARING DIVIDENDS, no restriction in female lives, and absolute non-forfeiture of all policies, and no restriction of travel after the first year, the ASBURY presents a combination of advantages offered by no other company. Policies issued in every form, and a loan of one-third made when desired.

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HEATING AND VENTILATING WAREHOUSE

REMOVED TO THE

N. W. CORNER TWELFTH AND FILBERT, STS.,

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Brick Work of all descriptions and Fire Work promptly attended to.

A. H. MERSHON. [4 7rptf] GEO. S. MERSHON.

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EDMUND KEAN.

The London *Athenæum* reviews as follows a "Life of Edmund Kean," by F. W. Hawkins, just published in London:—

A generation has passed away since the greatest actor of modern times was carried to his grave in Richmond Churchyard. For Edmund Kean's contemporaries, Mr. Procter (Barry Cornwall) wrote a sketchy, and as some think a not too generous, life of the inimitable tragedian. Various biographical notices of him followed at intervals. And now—to refresh the memories of such of Kean's contemporaries as survive, and to give a more full and elaborate portrait of the long-departed glory of the theatre to a new generation which knows no master-mind upon our many stages—Mr. Hawkins has written a work which manifests zeal, industry, exercise of critical power, and a somewhat over-abounding generosity of spirit.

There is one especial point of view in which these volumes will be found useful. Whenever an old admirer of Edmund Kean speaks with enthusiasm of him who was identified with Shylock, Richard, Hamlet, Lear, and Othello, he is taunted with being a *laudator temporis acti*. He is treated with no more candid courtesy than Dryden had for the old gentlemen of his time, who, he said, because they had supped in their salad days with Ben Johnson, in the Apollo, foolishly thought themselves capable of defining the dramatic quality of Mr. Dryden and his fellows. So, too, the Parisians who praised the *Arlequin* of Dominique were censured by those who thought his successor, Gherardi, was as great in that once famous character—no trace of which stage personage lives in the mute dancer of modern pantomime. They who deplore that the great throne of tragedy is unoccupied are met with the remark that they can only praise that to which they were long accustomed, and that doubtless, when Edmund Kean was young, the old stagers showered their wreaths of honor on Kemble and his school. Mr. Hawkins has rendered excellent service in showing that such an idea is entirely without foundation. When Edmund Kean first burst upon the town, there was scarcely the faintest protest against the all but universal acclamation with which he was saluted as the master of his art. The whole Kemble school perished out of sight and hearing before the energy, earnestness, fire, and the truthful nature of Kean. Far be it from us to say that the older school was without great qualities. What was best of that quality resided almost exclusively in Mrs. Siddons. The "paw and "pause" which Mrs. Crawford noticed as its peculiarity seems to have been most prominent in John. Charles Kemble was no tragedian at all, but a comedian, whose weak voice marred his very best intentions. They all, however, had distinct enunciation; and an excellent thing it is. John Kemble's pronunciation, indeed, made dreadful assault and battery on many English words; but however he and his uttered the words, they were clearly audible, though in Charles the voice was thin as a thread. A modern actor shall deliver Hamlet's instructions to the players, violate all the rules in the laying of them down, and be only half heard even when loudest.

Edmund Kean found universal acceptance at a time when critics were extremely severe, wonderfully well qualified for their task, and had no personal acquaintance with the actors whose qualities they measured. It could hardly be otherwise. The new actor desired to be measured by the highest standard, and he was found equal to the height. He did not ask a footing at Drury Lane, and time to develope. Young as he was when he brought fortune to that theatre, in 1814, he asserted his equality with the greatest actors he had seen; and he was found to be more than equal—superior. In the older days, however great an actor might be in the plays of ordinary authors, he was never considered as having consummated his greatness till he had proved himself an intelligent interpreter of Shakespeare's sentiments and a noble representative of Shakespeare's heroes. Run over the names of some of the most distinguished actors on our stage, and you will find that, however famous they might be in various parts, they were most famous for their excellence in representing Shakespearian characters. From Betterton to Edmund Kean—the Alpha and Omega of our drama—this has been eminently the case: and most especially was it the case in those two actors. In dealing with the former, Cibber dwells especially on his grandest and most perfect representations, namely, the Shakespearian. He praises the tender pathos of Betterton's Hamlet, the jealous rage of his Othello, the flashing fire of his Hotspur, the sublimity of his Macbeth, the vigor of his Falstaff, and the majestic calm of his Brutus. So does Mr. Hawkins deal with Edmund Kean and the qualities of his acting when representing the principal characters in Shakespeare's plays. When we read in Cibber the words, "Should I tell you that all the Othellos, Hamlets, Hotspurs, Macbeths, and Brutuses, whom you may have seen since his time, have fallen far short of him, this still would give you no idea of his particular excellence," we think how well Mr. Hawkins might have thus argued touching Edmund Kean. Indeed, this sentiment is not wanting in his book; and, moreover, he adds to it, more thoroughly than Cibber could do with regard to Betterton, details and criticisms which draw the later actor nearer to those who would fain look upon him as closely as such means will allow.

Like Thomas Betterton, Edmund Kean loved the art he practised. Indeed, without such love there is no true artist. Kean, moreover, had generous, brotherly feeling for his fellows in the craft. Without such feeling the designs of the poet can never be efficiently carried out on the stage. The actor who plays as if it were a condescension, rather repulsive to himself than otherwise, to endure companionship with less skilled colleagues, and to share with them the office of interpreting Shakespeare, is not a true master of his art. It is well remembered how the somewhat exclusive selfishness of Mr. Macready checked the impulses of his fellow actors; and when Mrs. Fanny Kemble told the world in her "Journal" that she despised the stage, loathed her craft, and spat at the applause for which she so humbly curtseyed, the world saw at once what was lacking in that otherwise clever lady to raise her to a level with her more illustrious and more highly-endowed aunt, Mrs. Siddons. Now, Edmund Kean want heart and soul into his work, was earnest with his fellows, treated them as comrades, and passionately loved the applause which was to him ample guerdon for all his study and labor. It is of such stuff that the genuine artist is made. Mr. Hawkins has not lost sight of this point: he perhaps insists upon it a little too pertinaciously; and his enthusiasm would occasionally bear a little toning down. But it is in some sense an additional proof of Edmund Kean's power that enthusiasm for him as the last of the line of great dramatic artists is caught up and cherished by a young writer who never saw the idol at whose shrine he so prodigally flings incense.

Apart from enthusiasm and an occasional addiction to what is known as "fine writing"—faults easily amended—the whole story of Kean's glorious and dolorous life is well told. As regards the public, it was not a long dramatic life from 1814 to 1833, and that period was much reduced by frequent withdrawals from the stage through illnesses caused by acts which left him more leisure than desire to bring his calm discretion to repentance. It was a career that, after untold endurance, burst forth in glory and ended in darkness. It was the old story of going up like a rocket and coming down like a stick; but the light shed for a time dazzled and delighted the world, and the very memory of it is an exquisite pleasure to old playgoers. Mr. Hawkins says that one of the objects in writing this biography was "to prove that the fine comprehension of Shakespeare's tragic characters which now prevails is in great measure to be attributed to Kean's strong conceptive power and intuitive grasp of his author's sense." In this object we find Mr. Hawkins, in popular phrase, "quite at sea;" for where is there a fine comprehension of Shakespeare's tragic characters manifested on the stage? And can it be said of such comprehension as there is on the part of many worthy and conscientious players, that it springs from Edmund Kean? He was a master, but he made no school. Inferior players used to imitate and exaggerate the way in which, as Othello, he literally seemed struck "all of a heap" when Iago bade him beware of jealousy. It was their cue—or, at all events, what they could most easily do—to imitate his hoarse utterances, but no human organ but his ever gave such inconceivable harmony to the passage beginning with "Farewell the plumed troop." It was tremblingly full of exquisite tenderness, a passionate tenderness and a sad calm sorrow, that used to make the hearts of his hearers betray themselves at their eyes. The actor's lips seemed to shed music—such music never so attuned on human lips before or since. There was no imitating such quality as this: still, imitators abounded, and players whose delivery of the "Farewell" was like sweet bells jangled, failed quite as fully when they tried Kean's great points made by the utterance of a few monosyllables or a single word. Of these were, "Well, as you *guess!*" "Is that the *law?*" the "Good night, my Lords!" on waking from the revery in which, as Richard, he drew the plan of the battle-field with the point of his sword; and, we may add, the look of impotent hatred with which, as Shylock, he swept his enemy when ordered to refund the money, give up half his estate, and become henceforth a Christian. These points were tried by Kean's imitators. We still see them tried by respectable actors, but they are points which now make no impression; whereas, in the old days, audiences used, as it were, to lay in wait for them, prepare for their reception, and eagerly seek to be thus pricked into ecstacy. But these were not what constituted Kean's greatness.

He had a mind akin to the poet's, and therefore was among actors what Shakespeare was among dramatists. This was the reason why, even in the last sad days of fitful brilliancy, Kean could fill the house to overflowing. He even then impressed his audiences with the conviction that his like would never be seen again by them, or perhaps by succeeding generations. Managers grew rich from the very exhibition of the glorious wreck; and it might be said of Kean what Martial said of the favorite gladiator of the amphitheatre, "Hermes divitiæ locariorum." The final wreck might have consoled the Kembles for all their jealousy when the argosy was first afloat in triumph on the waters. Mrs. Fanny Kemble is here to be excepted. She rendered some justice to the actor who overthrew the Kemble school. The creed of her family, she said, would not let her believe in Kean as a great actor; but she confessed that his genius was great, his powers original and striking, his finest effects once seen were never to be forgotten. She thought, indeed, that he lacked perfect conception of a part, rested on points, and so left his characters without consistency and unity. This is quite erroneous; but Mrs. Fanny Kemble is perfectly just when she says:—"Kean is gone, and with him are gone Othello, Shylock, and Richard."

Among things to be corrected in Mr. Hawkins' work is the old legend of Kean having been educated at Eton. When that young wandering Arab was fixed there, the author cannot determine; but an application to the books would undoubtedly show that the story is groundless. Another fault to be amended is a certain confusion of terms. Mr. Hawkins, narrating the actor's eventful *debut* as Shylock, notes his "fine Italian countenance, the lightness of his step, the piercing brilliancy of his eye;" and adds thereto that "his personal disadvantages were so great" as to render success dependent on "sheer excellence." Often, too, the passages are over-long and involved—a defect which may be made good in a second edition. With this, there is a disposition to disparage actors contemporary with Kean, whose equals would now be accounted on the stage as rare phenomena. No one who remembers Young will agree with the author that Kean extinguished him when they played together, as he *did* put out the light of Lucius Junius Booth. Young kept his ground till he gracefully retired with all his well-earned honors still about him; and his Iago was not of the quality which Mr. Hawkins describes it, though it was not equal to Kean's gayer, franker villain. It was after Kean's manner, but something overdone, that Mr. Stuart played Iago when Mr. Gustavus Brooke flashed his brilliant false promise on the agreeably surprised town, as Othello.

Like Pope and others, who saw both Betterton and Garrick, there were many persons who saw both Garrick and Edmund Kean; among them, Mrs. Garrick herself:—

"Octogenarians may remember the face so faithfully delineated by Mr. Cruikshank appearing in a box at Drury Lane or Covent Garden on the occasion of a new actor's first appearance, the manager prompting her to say that the '*debutante*' reminded her of David, in order that the representation might impress itself favorably on the audience; but in the case of Edmund Kean she spoke sincerely; he *did* remind her of Garrick, and resembled him in manner more than any actor she had ever seen. She immediately pronounced him her husband's legitimate successor; sent him fruit from Hampton, and rewarded him for the impression which his Richard produced upon her by presenting him with the Garter, stage jewels, and various paraphernalia worn by Garrick in the character. Nor did the respect she paid Edmund Kean stop here. When he dined with her at Adelphi Terrace, she assigned him, with grave solemnity of manner, a particular chair for his accommodation. 'Why this one in particular?' he asked, and the old lady in reply informed him that it was Garrick's favorite chair—'Yes, sir, David's favorite chair, *his* chair; think of that. You are the only person I think worthy of sitting in it.' A firm friendship between the old lady and the young actor speedily took place; and to Mrs. Garrick, who was often to be seen a welcome visitor at the actor's house, Kean was wont to communicate his professional troubles. On one occasion he complained to her of the inaccurate observation of the critics in their notices of his conceptions, readings, points, and other peculiarities. 'These people,' he said, 'don't understand their business; they give me credit when I don't deserve it, and pass over passages on which I have bestowed the utmost care and attention. Because my style is easy and natural they think I don't study, and talk about the "sudden impulse of genius." There is no such thing as impulsive acting; all is premeditated and studied beforehand. A man may act better or worse on a particular night, from particular circumstances; but although the execution may not be so brilliant, the conception is the same. I have done all these things at country theatres, and perhaps better, before I was recognized as a great London actor; but the applause I received never reached as far as London.' 'You should write your own criticisms,' replied the old lady; '*David always did.*' So far from maintaining the authority of his statement that 'there was no such thing as impulsive acting,' Kean frequently proved exactly the contrary. He studied his characters with the greatest anxiety and care; but he frequently rejected the premeditated course, and played in a manner that even his wife, before whom he constantly rehearsed, had not the least conception of. When asked his reason for so doing, he replied, 'I felt that what I did was right. Before I was only rehearsing.'"

Here is a good illustration of the actor's modesty and of his sense of fellowship with his humbler brothers in the craft. It refers to the time of his first appearance in London:—

"Just after he had gone off the stage in one of the scenes of *Richard III*, and 'while the thundering applause of the house was rushing after him like an overwhelming torrent,' he caught sight of a subordinate performer, dressed as a menial in the play of which he was the hero. 'Do you not remember me, my friend?' 'No, sir,' returned the man, somewhat startled at such an unexpected interrogatory; 'I fear that I cannot claim the honor of having ever been known to you.' 'You mistake. Don't you recollect when you played the part of —— at Drury lane, that a little boy bore up your train? I was that little boy.' The story of the man who claimed to be a brother actor with Garrick, saying, 'When you played Hamlet I played the Cock,' is precise by the reverse of this."

Mrs. Garrick's admiration of her husband was even greater than that of Kean for George Frederick Cooke, of whom he used to tell the following characteristic stories:—

"When George Frederick was playing at Liverpool the managers found great difficulty in keeping him sober; but, after repeated transgressions, he solemnly promised not to offend again during his stay. In the evening of the day upon which the promise was made, Cooke was not to be found when wanted for Sir Pertinax MacSycophant; the audience grew impatient, the manager stormed, and all was in 'most admired disorder.' After a long search the manager discovered him at a pot-house near the theatre, where he was drinking with great composure and perseverance out of a very *small* glass. 'Oh, Mr. Cooke,' exclaimed the irritated manager, 'you have again broken your solemn promise; did you not tell me you would give over drinking?' Cooke surveyed the manager with the most provoking coolness, and said, 'I certainly did make such a promise, but you cannot expect a man to reform all at once. I have given over drinking *in a great measure*,' and the incorrigible player held up the small glass to the manager's nose. This was not the only anecdote of his predecessor which Kean related with infinite relish. Cooke was playing Macbeth one night at a Scottish theatre, when the manager, seeing that he was greatly exhausted when the fifth act came on, offered him some whisky in a very small thistle glass, saying at the same time, by way of encouragement, 'Take that, Mr. Cooke; take that, sir; it is the real mountain dew; that will never hurt you, sir.' 'Not if it were vitriol,' rejoined Cooke, significantly, as he swallowed it."

Among the most interesting of the original passages in this Life must be reckoned the contributions of Kean's medical friend at Richmond, Dr. Smith. They enable us to see more than has hitherto been seen of the player's later wrestling with life on the stage, and of his inner life at home. Dr. Smith thus writes:—

"On the 19th of February, 1831, he was announced to play Othello at Drury Lane. On the morning of that day he told me that he felt so unwell as to find it necessary to send his secretary, Mr. Lee, up to London, with an apology for his inability to perform. To reassure him, I promised to accompany him if he would go. His eye brightened as he replied, 'It would give me great confidence to know that you were behind the scenes; go I will.' I afterwards found it impossible to go with him in his post-chaise, but I promised to be in the theatre in less than an hour after him. He went. Contrary to my expectations, I was able to reach the theatre before the performance commenced. The announcement that I was Mr. Kean's medical adviser gained me immediate admission to the back of the stage, and, upon going into the tragedian's dressing-room, I found him seated in the chair before the glass, an attendant coloring his face for Othello, and a goblet of hot brandy-and-water upon the table in front of him. His dressing-room was still haunted by noble and distinguished visitors, some of whom were smoking and drinking with him. Kean seemed very pleased to see me, and, in answer to my inquiries, said that he felt well enough to go through with his part. I pointed to his brandy-and-water, and shook my head. 'Ah,' he returned, with a melancholy smile, 'until four years ago I could play without *that*, but I can't do Othello now without it.' He played very finely, and the audience were in ecstasies. In the fifth act he was nearly exhausted, and when the curtain fell I found that he was very feeble. His post-chaise, standing outside, ready to start for Richmond, attracted the attention of the people as they went out, and a crowd assembled to see him drive off. It was a beautiful night, and they waited patiently until the tragedian, having washed a part of the brown complexion of the Moor from his face, and exchanged his rich Oriental dress for that of the nineteenth century, came out. As he issued from the stage-door they gave him a tremendous cheer; he was then swiftly caught up, and carried in triumph to the post-chaise, 'Hi! Stop!' I cried, thinking that the coachman, who did not know that I was there, would drive off without me. 'Let that gentleman pass through, will you?' said Kean to some of the crowd; 'he is my medical adviser.' The words were no sooner out of his lips than I found myself lifted off *terra firma*, and in the twinkling of an eye deposited by the side of my patient in the post-chaise. He appeared not at all unused to demonstrations like these, and seemed to enjoy my amazement very much. We then drove off at full speed."

And here the curtain begins to descend to soft music and tears:—

"His whole life at Richmond was one of self-reproach; and as an illustration of this, a further extract from Dr. Smith's communications to me will be acceptable to the reader. 'I used to see him every day. One evening, in the summer of 1832, I crossed the green and went into his house, the door being open. In the twilight I saw the figure of Mr. Lee, not very clearly defined, standing at the door of Mr. Kean's sitting-room. The secretary, who was attentively listening to something, raised his finger to enjoin silence. The tragedian was sitting at his piano, accompanying himself to an inexpressibly beautiful singing of 'Those Evening Bells.' Next he sang with exquisite sweetness and pathos one or two of Moore's melodies, after which he repeated 'Those Evening Bells. At first he sang with great clearness; but gradually his voice became plaintive in the extreme—then tremulous—then thick, as if with emotion. It slowly died away, and a dead silence followed. I softly opened the door and went in. His head was bowed down upon the piano, and as he raised it on hearing my approach, a moonbeam fell upon the keys of the instrument, showing me that they were wet with tears.'"

We will not take leave of Mr. Hawkins' book without remarking that additional value is conferred upon it by the insertion of some of the fine original old criticisms which were written upon the hero by the foremost men of their time. They will, for many reasons, well repay perusal. Not less, certainly, may be said of the book itself, which, though not without faults, will be received with a full measure of sympathy on the part of all who feel an interest in a glorious, but we fear a defunct, art.

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PROCLAMATION.
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120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. Rail. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. Rail. Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penn. Railroad guarantee)	20,625 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,021 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and Interest guaranteed by City of Philadelphia, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
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	Real Estate	30,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,173 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116,150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ladwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg,
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 19 6

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets on Jan. 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,084,528 79
PREMIUMS	1,193,813 43
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12.	INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

Losses paid since 1829, over $5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
WM. GREEN, Assistant Secretary. 3 9

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Edmund Castillon,
John Mason,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
Provident Life and Trust Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the Society of Friends.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued on approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President, SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH,
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 2 1 27

INSURE AT HOME,
IN THE
Penn Mutual Life Insurance
COMPANY.
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
ASSETS, $2,000,000.
CHARTERED BY OUR OWN STATE.
MANAGED BY OUR OWN CITIZENS.
LOSSES PROMPTLY PAID.
POLICIES ISSUED ON VARIOUS PLANS.
Applications may be made at the Home Office, and at the Agencies throughout the State. [2 18]

JAMES TRAQUAIR.....PRESIDENT
SAMUEL E. STOKES.....VICE-PRESIDENT
JOHN W. HORNOR.....A. V. P. and AUTUARY
HORATIO S. STEPHENS.....SECRETARY

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. E. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 8 28

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

INSURANCE.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital $200,000 00
Cash Assets, January 1, 1869 479,267 29

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John B. Brown,	James Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR
NEW YORK.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
REDUCTION OF RATES.
Spring rates, commencing March 15.
Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. On and after 15th of March freight by this line will be taken at 12 cents per 100 pounds, 4 cents per foot, or 1 cent per gallon, ship's option. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.
JOHN F. OHL,
2 28 Pier 19 North Wharves.
N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Via Halifax, Tuesday.
City of London, Saturday, April 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 17, at 10 A. M.
City of Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 20, 12, noon.
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	30	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y. or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents

CITY COUNCILS.

The regular stated meetings of these bodies were held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT BRANCH—Mr. Stokley, president, in the chair.

A petition signed by a number of citizens of the Tenth Ward was received, asking Councils to locate the new public buildings at Penn square, instead of Independence. Referred to Committee.

A communication was received from the City Solicitor, conveying the information that the deeds granting the title to Huntingdon Park to the city prohibit the sale of liquors upon the premisee.

An application from the Board of Health was received asking for the use of a tug boat during the quarantine season to ply between the city and the Lazaretto. Refered to the Committee on Health.

Mr. Jones offered a written request from numerous forwarding firms, asking for a street to be set apart for their business with the assurance and guarantee that after having erected warehouses and tracks, they may not be forced to remove them. Laid on the table.

A note from the Board of School Controllers was received asking for the purchase of two school lots in the Twenty-eighth Ward; another one, from the same source, recommending the creation of a permanent loan of $831,700 for the erection of new schoolhouses.

Mr. Franciscus offered a resolution directing the removal of the sleepers and cross-ties in Broad street, from Olive to Vine, and the repaving of the disturbed area. Adopted.

The Committee on Girard Estate reported an ordinance providing for the lease of lands of the Girard Estates in Schuylkill and Columbia Counties to certain corporations for fifteen years, from the 1st of July, 1869. Passed.

A report was received from the Committee on Railroads. The charges against the Committee that undue interference had been brought to bear upon them to effect the removal of the tracks from Broad street, have been investigated and are found without foundation.

Mr. Franciscus presented a communication from the President of the Sothwark Railroad Company, stating that, upon the payment of $16,666, the rails can be removed from South street to Washington avenue. This sum is the amount lost to stockholders by the removal. Referred to Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads reported that it is inexpedient to legislate now upon the subject of setting apart any certain locality for the use exclusively of forwarding merchants.

Mr. Franciscus moved to recommit the report, with an ordinance, providing that Washington avenue, Twenty-third street, Lehigh avenue, Swanson street from Washington avenue to South street, and Penn street from South to Pine shall be set apart for the use of the forwarding trade, and that the rails shall not be interfered with until the year 1900. Each merchant who desires to lay a turnout shall pay a license of one hundred dollars for the privilege, and an annual rent of fifty dollars for the use of the turnout.

The motion to recommit was agreed to by a vote of 15 to 10.

The Committee on Law reported a resolution directing the Commissioner of City Property to lease Poplar-street wharf, Delaware, for one or three years. A long discussion ensued. Not agreed to.

Mr. Fox, from the Finance Committee, reported back the resignation of Mr. Franciscus, with a request for its withdrawal. Mr. F. complied.

The ordinance prohibiting the sale of merchandise upon the sidewalks and the erection of fruit stands was indefinitely postponed.

Common Councils amendments to the bill for the erection of a school-house in the Twenty-first Ward was concurred in.

The resolution requesting the Mayor to return the bill disbanding the South Penn Hose Company was concurred in.

Also, a resolution to extend the fire alarm telegraph to the depot of the Chestnut and Walnut street Railway Company.

Also, a resolution relative to the suspension of the Mechanic Engine Company. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.—President Joseph F. Marcer, Esq., called the Chamber to order at a quarter past three o'clock.

From Mr. Williams, President of the Citizens Passenger Railway Line was received a communication requesting the location of a signal-box in the railway depot. Referred.

Mr. M. Mooney sent to Councils a petition requesting the transfer of his contract for the building of a sewer on Locust street west of Ninth to Mr. E. S. McGlue. Referred.

Thomas J. Barger, Esq., City Solictor, presented the following:

LAW DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1869—To City Councils—Gentlemen: I enclrse a copy of an act approved March 18, 1869, providing for the transfer of the control of the cleaning of the streets of the city from Councils to the Board of Health; also, a communication from three of the present contractors for cleaning the streets to the Mayor, stating their intention to quit work on the 14th instant, upon the alleged ground that their contracts are determined by the act mentioned. This act authorizes the Board of Health to enter into contracts for cleaning the streets, and the third section thereof requires said contracts to be submittted to and approved by the the City Solicitor. Under these circumstances and examination of the contracts referred to and an approval or disapproval of the same by me, acting to the best of my judgement for the interests of the city, might be deemed a full compliance with my duty. On the other hand, however, my position as law officer of the city, the magnitude of the interests involved, and a desire to obtain redress from defaulting contractors, provided the health of the city be not thereby jeoparded, have induced me to lay the matter before the Councils with the hope of obtaining some action which shall make my course clear. Respectfully, T. J. BARGER, City Solicitor.

The City Solicitor also presented an opinion to the effect that the act of Legislature passed March 19, 1869, takes from Councils the control of bridges, highways, etc., in the Twenty-second Ward.

Mr. Nichol offered a resolution requesting the Mayor to return the resolution disbanding the South Penn Hose Company Agreed to.

Mr. Dillon, by resolution, asked for the return from the Mayor of the ordinance granting permission to Mr. James Masterson to etect an iron awning. Agreed to.

A map of the city was presented by H. J. Toudy & Co., and a resolution of thanks was passed.

Mr. Wagner presented a resolution directing the Committee on Girard Estates to inquire what legal steps are necessary relative to the passage of the City Trust bill by the Legislature.

Mr. Mr. Hetzell moved to refer to the Committee on Law and City Solicitor. Not agreed to.

The resolution then passed.

Mr. Wagner offered a resolution returning thanks to A. W. Henszey for opposing the city trust bill.

Mr. Hetsell objected to the resolution, and said that Mr. Henszey's course in the Legislature did not warrant from Common Council a card of thanks. He had disgraced himself and the people he reyresented.

Messrs. Wagner and Hanna defended the Senator, when Mr. Hetzell called the yeas and nays on the passage of the resolution, resulting yeas 25, neys 11. So the resolution passed.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Fire and Trusts, reported a resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to restore to service the Mechanic Engine Company. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance locating a fire-alarm box in the depot of the Chestnut and Walnut Street Passenger Railway Company. Agreed to.

Also, a resolution directing the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to strike from the roll of the Department the name of the Independence Engine Company.

Mr. Dillon moved to postpone for the present.

Mr. Hetzell moved to indefinitely postpone.

Mr. Nichol said that the statements of Mr. Smith, to the effect that ten members of the Committee were present and that they were unanimous in disbanding the company, were not true. The evidence did not warrant the report from the Committee.

Mr. Smith said he had made a mistake in reference to the number. There were only nine members present, and he believed the resolution was passed almost unanimously.

Mr. Hetzell withdrew his motion, and moved an amendment to the effect that the name of the South Penn Hose be added to the resolution.

The amendment was not agreed to, and the resolution passed by a vote of 32 yeas to 12 nays.

Mr. Evans reported a resolution to re-arrange and fix the boundary lines of the Election Divisions in the Second and Seventh Wards. The first resolution was recommitted to the committee, and the second agreed to.

Mr. Evans also offered resolutions to change the places of voting in the Seventh and Eighth Divisions of the Twentieth Ward. Seventh Division of the First Ward, and Fifth Division of the Eleventh Ward. Agreed to.

The Committee on Claims reported an ordinance appropriating $148 50 to the Spring Garden Hose and Hook and Ladder Company for damage sustained to their apparatus at the fire at Twentieth and Jefferson streets. Agreed to.

The Finance Committee, through its chairman, Mr. Shoemaker, reported the following bills:

Ordinance appropriating $71 for printing for the Supreme Court.

Resolution instructing the City Controller to countersign certain warrants.

Ordinance authorizing the Mayor to execute a deed for certain real estate at Vine and Albion streets. These were all agreed to.

The Highway Committee reported the following bills, which were adopted:

Resolution to pave Girard avenue and Harrison and Fairhill streets.

Resolution to pave Hutchinson street from Jefferson street to Columbia avenue.

Resolution to pave Cumberland street from Front to Jasper street, and Woodland street from Chestnut to Twenty-first.

Ordinance appropriating five hundred dollars for the paving of Long Lane.

Ordinance granting the Lincoln Monument Association permission to erect a monument at Broad and Girard avenue.

The Police Committee reported a resolution granting permission to Mr. John Baird to use the city telegraph poles. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance to build a bridge over Bread street to connect the sugar manufactories of Messrs. Frazier, Rogers & Company. Agreed to.

Tha Select Council bill relative to coal land leases was concurred in.

The Law Committee reported an ordinance appropriating $500 to the property owners in Woodbine avenue, for damages sustained by the opening of said avenue. Passed.

An amended ordinance offered by Mr. Dillon, authorizing Mr. Masterson to erect an iron awning, was agreed to.

The selett Council bill relative to removing the cross-ties and sleepers from Broad street, and the repairing of the street, was referred to the Highway Committee.

The bill to open Fifteenth street from Carpenter street to Washington avenue, was made the special order for five o'clock on Thursday next.

The Select Council bill of Instructions to the City Controller was concurred in.

A resolution, requesting the Mayor to furnish Councils with the names and location of the policemen on duty at the present time, was agreed to.

A communication from Broad st. Merchants, requesting Councils to name the street on which the city rails are to be laid, so that they can make arrangements for building warehonses, was referred, and the Chamber adjourned.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 11:30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9:10 A. M., 2:10, 5:25, and 8:30 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 4:55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10:45 A. M. and 3:10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCANN).

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the final account of JOHN B. COLAHAN, Esq., Guardian of C. E. D'ORVILLE (C. E. McCann), ward becoming of age January 16, A. D. 1869, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, April 20, A.D. 1869, at four (4) o'clock P. M., at the office of John B. Colahan, Esq., No. 521 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.
4 9 9tuw6t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HOPPER vs. HOPPER. June Term, 1866. No. 42.

William W. Hopper—Sir:—You will please notice a rule in the above case, to show cause, if any you have, why a divorce a vinculo matrimonii should not be decreed, as personal service on you having failed on account of your absence. Returnable on SATURDAY, April 17, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH A. BONHAM, Attorney for Libellant.
4 16 17 20 21 4t*

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 630 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom. $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M. and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line. Fare, $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, 3·30 and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., and 2·30 and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M., 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 3, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth street, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 10 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car Tickets can be had on applicatson at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 10·30 A. M., 1·10 and	9·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Express, 12 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	8·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodat'n, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent, No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, April 12, 1869, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:25 A. M., 9:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:35 P. M., 7:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 7:25 A. M., 7:40 A. M., 10:10 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:45 P.M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction and intermediate points at 12:30 P. M. and 5:45 P. M. Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 5:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:40 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M. will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:25 A. M., and car will be attached to Express Train at B. C. Junction, and going West passengers for stations above Media will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:35 P. M., and car will be attached to Local train at Media.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:00 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for B. C. Junction at 7:15 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:45 P. M.

Leave B. C. Junction for Philadelphia at 6:00 A. M. HENRY WOOD, 4 10 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3:15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations, 8:15 A. M., 3:15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations, 8:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8:15 A. M., 3:15, 3:30, and 6:00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock, noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight delivered No. 728 South Delaware avenue. WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, April 12, 1869.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at FORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:25 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in reading at 8:05 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 8:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M.. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7:30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 8:15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45, and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M., 1:00 and 5:45 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7:30 A. M. and 4:30 P.M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with traffs at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:05 A. M., and 1:50 and 10:19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3:50 and 5:50 A. M., and 10:00 P. M., passing Reading at 5:44 and 7:31 A. M., and 12:50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12:20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7:55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at heading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nichols, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:45 noon, 3 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 15 General Superintendent.

AUCTION SALES.

BUNTING, DURBURROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 2334 and 2336 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street, Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER BURGEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
April 19, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

50 pieces Paris grenadine, rays.
50 pieces jaspe grenadine, rays.
40 pieces Paris jaspe foulard
20 pieces popeline satin stripes.
— pieces valencias, uni and jaspe
40 pieces 6-4 chene roubaix poplins
40 pieces print warp mixtures.
40 pieces rich Victoria melanges.
30 pieces Paris epingline, uni.
50 pieces Paris epingline, jaspe.
25 pieces Paris epingline, cords.
40 pieces print de soie.
40 pieces mari mohairs.
40 pieces black pure mohairs.
40 pieces London colored alpacas.
50 pieces fine madder brilliants.
— pieces Paris wool taffetas, superb quality for travelling robes.
— pieces Paris plaid popeline, super quality for travelling robes.
— pieces Paris crepe epingle, superb quality "gold medal" make.
— pieces Paris epingline grisaille, superb quality "gold medal" make.
— pieces Paris silk chaine mourning taffetas, "gold medal" make.
— pieces rolled silk chaine taffeta grisaille, super quality.
— pieces black and white satin striped skirting.

LYONS SILKS, SATINS, ETC.

A full line superb quality faille de Lyon and drap de Lyon.
A full line superb quality drap d'Abyssinie and drap de France.
A full line superb quality cachemire a sole and Lyons taffetas.
A full line superb taffetas Parisienne and gros ottomans.
A full line superb drab imperatrice and gros grains.
A full line fancy dress silks, black and colored satins etc. [4 16 3t

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.,
On Tuesday Morning,
April 20, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.
Also, A LARGE STOCK OF A WHOLESALE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,
with the shelving, fixtures, etc., of the same, by order of assignee, for cash. [4 16 3t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
April 22, at 10 o'clock, on 4 months' credit. [4 16 3t

POWELL & WEST, AUCTIONEERS, No. 28 South FRONT St. and 29 LETITIA St.

Executor's Peremptory Sale.

UNEXPIRED TERM OF LEASE, GOODWILL, STOCK AND FIXTURES OF THE OLD ESTABLISHED LIQUOR STORE of the late E. P. Middleton, deceased.
On Tuesday Morning,
April 20, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, No. 5 North Front street, will be sold, by order of Executors, the unexpired term of Lease, Goodwill, valuable stock of fine old Liquors, in casks, demijohns, and bottles, belonging to estate of the late E. P. Middleton, deceased.
Catalogues three days previous to sale. 4 16 3t

BY B. SCOTT, JR., SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, April 12, 1869.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate Stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at Ticket Office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations on Chester Creek and Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad.

Leave Philadelphia from Port Deposit (Sundays excepted) at 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

The 7 A. M. train will stop at all stations between Philadelphia and Lamokin.

Leave Philadelphia for Oxford (Sundays excepted) at 2:30 P. M.

Leave Port Deposit for Philadelphia (Sundays excepted) at 5:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 4:20 P. M.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3¼, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

AURORA BOREALIS.

Last Night Witnesses a Magnificent Exhibition of the Northern Lights.

Probably the most extensive, beautiful, and diversified display of the aurora borealis which has taken place since the great exhibition of 1859 was visible last evening. The *aurora polaris* is a luminous appearance frequently seen near the horizon as a diffusive light like the morning twilight, whence it has received the name of aurora. In the Northern Hemisphere it is usually termed *aurora borealis*, because it is chiefly seen in the north. A similar phenomenon is seen in the Southern Hemisphere, where it is called the *aurora australis*. Each of them may with greater propriety be called *aurora polaris*, or polar light. Auroras exhibit an infinite variety of appearances, but they may generally be referred to one of the following classes: First, A horizontal light, like the morning aurora, or break of day. Second, An arch of light, somewhat in the form of a rainbow. Third, Slender, luminous beams or columns, well defined, and often of a bright light. Fourth, The corona, or a quivering canopy of flame, formed by luminous beams shooting up simultaneously from nearly every part of the horizon, and converging in a point a little south of the zenith. Fifth, Waves or flashes of light. The duration of auroras is very variable. Some last only an hour or two, others last all night, and occasionally they appear on two successive nights, under circumstances which lead us to believe that, were it not for the light of the sun, an aurora might be seen uninterruptedly for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. Auroras are characterized by recurring fits of brilliancy. After a bright one has faded away, and almost wholly disappeared, it is common for it to revive, so as to rival and often surpass its first magnificence. Their colors are very variable. If the aurora be faint, its light is usually white or a pale yellow. When it is brilliant, the sky exhibits at the same time a great variety of tints. Some portions of the sky are nearly white, but with a tinge of emerald green; other portions are of a pale yellow or straw color; others are tinged with a rosy hue; while others have a crimson hue, which sometimes deepens to a blood red. These colors are ever varying in position and intensity. Auroras are sometimes observed simultaneously over large portions of the globe, one being once visible at the same time in South America and New Holland. In the United States an aurora is uniformly preceded by a hazy or cloudy appearance of the sky, particularly in the neighborhood of the northern horizon. When the display commences, this hazy portion of the sky assumes the form of a dark bank or segment of a circle in the north, rising ordinarily to the height of from 5 to 10 degrees. The dark segment is bounded by a luminous arc, whose breadth varies from half a degree to one or two degrees. If the aurora becomes brilliant, other arcs form at greater elevation, sometimes passing through the zenith. When an aurora becomes less active, its beams become less luminous, their edges become more diffuse; they increase in breadth, while they diminish in length, and assume the appearance of luminous clouds. From a multitude of observations, it is concluded that the aurora seldom appears at an elevation less than about forty-five miles above the earth's surface, and that it frequently extends upward to an elevation of five hundred miles. Auroral arcs, having a well-defined border, are generally less than one hundred miles in height. There is no satisfactory evidence that the aurora ever emits any audible sound, though that fact has been asserted. Auroras appear at all hours of the night, and in every month of the year. They are ordinarily accompanied by a considerable disturbance of the magnetic needle, and the effect increases with their brilliancy and extent. Auroral beams cause a disturbance of the needle, particularly when the beams themselves are in active motion. Auroral waves or flashes—especially if they extend to the zenith—cause a violent agitation of the needle, consisting of an irregular oscillation on each side of its mean position. They also exert a remarkable influence upon the wires of the electric telegraph. During the prevalence of brilliant ones the telegraph lines generally become unmanageable. The aurora develops electric currents upon the wires, and hence results a motion of the telegraph instruments similar to that which is employed in telegraphing, and the movement being frequent and irregular, ordinarily renders it impossible to transmit intelligible signals. During several remarkable auroras, however, and the one of last night included, the currents of electricity on the telegraph wires have been so steady and powerful that they have been used for telegraphic purposes as a substitute for a voltaic battery; that is, telegraphic messages have been transmitted from the auroral influence alone. Some have asserted that the aurora is caused by nebulous matter falling into our atmosphere, but this theory is generally discredited. In fact, the auroral light is electric light. This proven by the effect of the aurora upon the telegraph wires. Besides, the colors of the aurora are the same as those of ordinary electricity passed through rarefied air. The auroral beams are simply illumined spaces caused by the flow of electricity through the upper regions of the atmosphere.

The auroral display of last night commenced shortly after dark and continued until long after 12 o'clock. It varied from former ones in this respect, That its greatest brilliancy was observable at the eastern and western extremeties of the horizon. A considerable portion of the time the whole northern half of the hemisphere was most brilliantly illuminated.

Streaks of red, blue, green, and white lights shot up in rapid succession from the horizon to the zenith, and at times the effect might be compared to streams of spray thrown from innumerable fire engines, and tinged with different colors. The heavens at different periods during the night fairly quivered with the rays of light that shot forth in all directions, and broad belts of white light stretched directly over head from one extremity of the sky to the other.

The phenomenon was witnessed by hundreds of persons, who gathered at the street corners, and who enjoyed the free show greatly. During the prevalence of the display, the air was so completely charged with electricity that the different telegraphic companies dispensed with the use of their batteries at either end of their lines, and worked their wires only by the electricity in the air produced by the aurora borealis.

A number of observations were made upon it by scientific gentlemen, with what result we have not yet learned.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—On the night of the 12th inst. the dwelling of Mr. John V. Merrick, on Ridge avenue, near Wissahickon Station, was entered and robbed. The thieves obtained ingress by bursting open the parlor shutters. A quantity of silverware, jewelry, clothing, and some money were taken, in all to the value of $500. No clue promising the detection of the perpetrators of the robbery has been discovered.

THE ESTATE of E. Penn Middleton, whose decease we recorded last week, will amount to $350,000, of which sum $250,000 is given to his nephew. This causes much dissatisfaction among his near relatives and will cause much litigation. To-morrow's *Commercial List and Price Current* will contain the will.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The teachers of the public schools of this city will hold a meeting to-morrow morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Zane Street School-house, to take action in regard to the completion of the statue to be erected to the memory of General Washington on the 4th of July next.

A CRUEL DRIVER.—Yesterday afternoon a fellow named John Dugan was arrested at Second and Lombard streets for cruelly maltreating his horse. He struck the poor beast over the head with the butt end of his whip until the animal was nearly blind. Alderman Carpenter fined John.

ON HIS MUSCLE.—Yesterday afternoon Daniel Steinman entered the lager beer saloon No. 210 Shippen street. There he encountered the proprietress of the place. He incontinently pitched in and whipped her. For this little bit of fun Alderman Tittermary committed him to prison.

FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning the maccaroni and vermicelli manufactory of Messrs. Lago, Marsino & Cuneo, at Eighth and Christian streets, was somewhat damaged by fire. The flames caught in the drying-room of the establishment. Loss $1000. Fully insured.

CHILD RUN OVER.—Last evening Mary Caldwell, a child two years of age, was knocked down and run over by a runaway horse on Moyamensing avenue, below Washington street. The little thing was badly hurt about the legs and body. Removed to her home.

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—A certain Jane Smith, for maintaining a nuisance in the shape of a disorderly house on Oxford street, east of Front, has been held by Alderman Neill in $1000 bail to answer.

FISH.

He Abandons His Conservatism Towards the Spanish—Prompt and Decisive Action.

Secretary Fish, after all, seems determined to pursue the correct course in regard to the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad, and particularly respecting those cases growing out of recent occurrences in the vicinity of Cuba. While there is no doubt that he has expressed heretofore very moderate views, still there is just as little doubt that he is determined not to allow the national honor to be lowered. While he does not believe in hasty action in the absence of full information, yet when all the facts are in his possession, and make out a case calling for a positive assertion of the national dignity, there is reason to believe that Mr. Fish will take such a stand as will satisfy the most exacting and jealous on the point of national honor. If the reported outrages and insults to our flag prove to be founded on facts and are not gross exaggerations, Mr. Fish will demand reparation promptly. Applying this to the case of the Lizzie Major, it is said he will demand that the two passengers be not only surrendered without delay, but further, that they be placed on board the American brig from which they were taken, or some other American vessel, and that the American flag at the same time be saluted by the Spanish man-of-war; further, he will demand indemnity for the detention of the passengers and such losses as may have resulted from their seizure. If these really be his intentions, and they are so stated to be by good authority, Mr. Fish, after all, will only be responding to the popular wish. The Secretary of State has replied to Captain Campbell's claim for redress in the matter of the seizure of the brig Mary Lowell, stating that the matter had been made the subject of investigation before the Admiralty Court, under the demand of the British Government; but that whatsoever might be the result, he might rest assured the United States Government would protect all the rights of its citizens. —*N. Y. Herald.*

Guth.

George Alfred Townsend came near clutching the Antwerp Consulate. He had the thing all fixed in the proper shape in General Grant's handwriting, and it was about to be sent to the Senate, when a prominent Western member of Congress, over whom Townsend had flung a vial of newspaper aqua fortis, quietly dropped in on the President. The Antwerp ship stopped, and Townsend, like Jonah while on the way to Tarsus, was tossed overboard. He has been in the whale's belly ever since.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendenning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164¾	West. Union Tel.	41⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅝	Cleve. and Toledo R.	98⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	99⅜	Toledo & Wabash.	71⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91⅜	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	79¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86
Chi. and N. W. pref.	95⅞	Adams Express	59
Chi. and R. I. R.	137½	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132¾	United States	59
Pacific Mail Steam.	94	Gold	133⅝

Market steady.

—Last week some individual stole twenty-one blankets from the smallpox hospital of Newport (Ky.) barracks. *Chacun a son gout.*

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 Chesnut Street.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street, was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
BOWELL BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. CALDWELL & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

NO. 629 CHESNUT STREET,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 404 RACE Street.
3 6

THIRD EDITION

HARRISBURG

Adjournment of the Legislature.

Charles H. Stinson Elected President of the Senate—Speeches and Presentations Before the Close of the Session.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Instructions to Minister Motley—The Paraguayan Difficulties.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Troubles with Paraguay.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The House sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs hold daily meetings, while investigating the Paraguayan treatment of our Minister and other officers of legation.

Minister Motley.

Instructions to Minister Motley will be made out in a few days. Mr. Motley has daily interviews with Mr. Evarts, who is making him thoroughly *au fait* on all the points of international law. The instructions will be in accordance with the recently-expressed opinions of President Grant on the subject of the liability of England on the Alabama claims, which it will be remembered were directly the reverse of those held by Johnson and Seward.

The Diplomatic Appointments.

The Committee on Foreign Relations have taken no further action to-day on the recent diplomatic appointments. They expect to receive such information from the President to-day as will relieve them from much of their present embarrassment.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Personal.

John D. Defrees is not an applicant for Second Auditor or any other position under the Government.

The Governor of Wyoming Territory.

Colonel John A. Campbell, the new Governor of Wyoming Territory, took the oath of office yesterday before Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, and left for that Territory last night.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Senate

met at half-past 10 o'clock. Mr. Connell made a statement exonerating Thomas M. Coleman from the charge of neglect of duty as Director of Girard College, and presented a letter from that gentleman approving the passage of the Trust bill, which was ordered to be printed in the record.

Mr. Errett made a statement in reference to an editorial in this morning's *State Guard*, declaring the animus of the editor was the fact that his salary as State Librarian had been reduced one hundred dollars.

Mr. Billingfelt offered a resolution, which was passed, thanking State Treasurer Irwin for his courtesy and faithful attention to duty.

The Committee on Education was instructed to continue their investigation of the affairs of Soldiers' Orphans' Schools in this State.

A vote was taken for Speaker, the candidates being Charles H. Stinson, of Montgomery, Rep., and William M. Randall, of Schuylkill, Dem. The former was elected by a party vote.

Charles H. Stinson, the newly chosen Speaker of the Senate, is a native of Montgomery county, and graduate of Dickinson College, Carlisle. Studying law in Norristown, and subsequently being admitted, he engaged in practice in the same town, and has since that time been one of the most prominent and successful lawyers of his county. In politics he was an old line Whig, and was elected to the Senate in 1867, having three years previously declined being a candidate. He is one of the most ready and graceful speakers in the Senate, with a full knowledge of parliamentary rules.

SPEAKER WORTHINGTON'S FAREWELL.

Dr. Worthington, on leaving the chair, said that the time had arrived for them to separate, and once more mingle in the pleasant scenes of home; but before he handed over the emblem of authority to the hands of his successor, he desired to say a parting word. He said during the six years he had been here he had been associated with seventy-five Senators, and it gave him gratification to know he was in the most cordial relations with every one of them. He then thanked them for their uniform courtesy, and handed over the gavel to Mr. Stinson.

THE GAVEL HANDED OVER.

Mr. Stinson said that it was with feelings of no little diffidence that he assumed the duties of the position, but KEOWING the courtesy existing between the Senators, he felt satisfied that forbearance would be shown him. He returned sincere thanks for the honor conferred, and in return promised that, as far as in his power, the rules governing the body would be enforced with fidelity and impartiality. The oath of office was then administered by Senator Randall.

ADJOURNED.

Resolutions of thanks to Speaker Worthington, Clerk Hamersly, and Assistant Clerks Rogers and Braggins, and to the reporters, were adopted unanimously.

At noon the Senate adjourned *sine die*.

House of Representatives.

HARRISBURG, April 16.—The House met at ten o'clock.

Mr. Davis offered the following resolution:—

Whereas, The bill authorizing the Port Wardens of Philadelphia to arrest captains for non-payment of fines has reached the hands of the Governor; therefore

And whereas, Such a bill has never passed the House, therefore

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to return said bill to the House, and to withhold his signature thereto.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

ADDRESS BY SPEAKER CLARK.

The House took a recess for one hour, at the expiration of which Speaker Clark delivered the following address, which was loudly applauded:—

I have no doubt that every member on this floor is glad that the close of the session is so near at hand, and that we are so soon to be relieved from the labors, duties, and responsibilities of Representatives, and to be enabled to return to our homes and give some attention to our private business.

But mingled with this feeling there is also, with me at least, a sense of regret and sorrow at parting from those with whom I have been so intimately and constantly associated for the last three months. Many of you at the beginning of the session were strangers to me, but as the business progressed, my duty as Speaker made it necessary for me to bec ome familiar with you all. I therefore feel more keenly this separation than I perhaps otherwise would. In many instances, our homes being so far distant, it is probable that we may never meet again; and as in the heat of debate, and from conflicting interests of our constituents, there may have occurred something that was not pleasant at the time, I trust that if such is the case it will be forgotten. At all events, on my part, I can say with perfect sincerity that I have not an unkind feeling in my heart towards any member of this House.

In fact, I have no reason to feel otherwise than satisfied, for I have always been treated by you with kindness, courtesy, and respect, for which I feel gratified, for I am conscious of having very imperfectly performed my duties as Speaker. To the clerks of the House I am under many obligations, not only for their assistance and advice, but also for their efficiency, industry, and uniform courtesy to myself as well as to every member of this body. I have no hesitation in saying that, were I ever to be placed in a similar position to the one I now occupy, and had the power to appoint my own staff, I would endeavor to secure these gentlemen as my assistants and advisers. The reporters of the House are entitled to my thanks and kind feelings. This is true I never asked them to correct any speeches, or put me right on the record, simply because whatever little I said was correctly reported. The sergeant-at-arms and his assistants I have ever found obliging and anxious to perform their duty. All the officers of the House have performed their duties properly, and I am glad to say, at the close of the session, that I have no fault to find; on the contrary, I express my entire approval of their conduct.

For your very complimentary resolution, and for the kind expressions made by the different gentlemen, I feel deeply gratified, and shall always remember your kindness with pleasure. You, gentlemen, have been pleased to present to me these beautiful and valuable gifts, not only valuable in themselves, but particularly precious to me because they are marks of your personal friendship as well as approval of my course as presiding officer of this House. I thank you sincerely for this, and shall always preserve them as marks of your friendship and esteem. This gavel, presented by the Clerk, will always be kept by me in a conspicuous place, and I can never look upon it without thinking how often I used a similar one to call the House to order, and directed the donor to read the journal of yesterday. Gentlemen, accept my sincere and grateful thanks, as well as my best wishes for your happiness, welfare, and prosperity through the journey of life.

MAKING PRESENTS.

The House having taken a recess, the members organized an informal meeting, with Representative Nelson, of Wayne, in the chair. A series of presentations took place, as follows:—

Mr. Davis, of Philadelphia, received a cane from his friends. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Strang, of Tioga.

Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny, received a silver pitcher. He was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The presentation was made by Mr. Jones, of Berks.

Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver, a silver pitcher. The presentation by Mr. Davis.

Mr. Strang, of Tioga, a gold watch-chain. Presentation by Mr. Clark, of Warren.

Mr. Playford, of Fayette, a gold telegraph watch, presented by Mr. Brown, of Clarion.

Mr. Jones, of Berks, a cane, presented by Mr. Cornman, of Cumberland.

Mr. McCulloch, of Clearfield, a gold watch and chain, presented by Mr. Jones, of Berks.

Mr. Carman, of Cumberland, a cane. Presentation by Mr. Porter, of York.

Mr. Selfridge, Clerk of the House, received a gold ring from the pages of the House. Presentation by Mr. Nicholson, of Beaver.

E. G. Lee, Assistant Clerk, a clock. Presentation by Mr. McMiller, of Montgomery.

James L. Selfridge, clerk, silver tea set. Presentation by Mr. Strang, of Tioga; and Assistant Clerk Cooper, received a gold headed cane. Presentation by Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. Small, Resident Clerk, a clock. Presentation by Mr. Wilson, of Allegheny.

Speaker Clark received a gold-mounted gavel from Chief Clerk Selfridge, and a gold watch and chain. Presentation by Messrs. McCulloch and Davis.

Mr. Josephs offered a resolution of thanks to Speaker Clark, which were passed unanimously.

Resolutions of similar import were offered to Chief Clerk Selfridge, Assistant Clerks Lee and Smull, and the other officers. Adjourned *sine die*.

The defeat of the Port Warden bill, as mentioned in the House proceedings, was due mainly to the exertions of Davis, Holgate, Foy, Hong, and McGinnis, who upon ascertaining this morning the improper manner in which the bill had been sent to the Governor, visited his excellency in person, and explained the matter.

The Old School Presbyterians.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—At a session of the Baltimore Presbytery (Old School) on Wednesday, circulars favorable to a reunion of the Old and New Schools were received from the Central Presbytery of Philadelphia and the Synod of Wheeling. Action on the circular being called up, the Rev. Dr. Smith offered the following:—

Whereas, The question as to consummating an organic union between the Old and New School Presbyterian Churches may come up at the approaching meeting of the General Assembly; and

Whereas, The basis of union sent down by the last Assembly has been rejected by the Presbyteries, and as there are grave doubts as to the constitutional power of the Assembly to effect the union on any basis which has not been first sent down to the presbyteries, or supported by them, and still graver doubts as to the expediency of such action in existing circumstances; therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Presbytery that the Assembly ought not to consummate a union with the other Church at its approaching session, but either dismiss the whole subject, or send down another basis for the action of the Presbyteries.

Resolved, That our commissioners to the General Assembly be requested to vote in accordance with the terms of the foregoing resolution.

Dr. Smith favored the reference of the subject to the Presbyteries for final action.

Dr. Gallandt opposed the reunion, because there had been no change in the doctrines of the New School since the separation in 1837, and he could not see how it could unite with the Old School.

The subject was discussed without a final decision, and coming up in order on yesterday, a substitute was offered by Dr. Backus, as follows:

Whereas, This Presbytery has, at its last meeting, responded to the overture sent down by the last General Assembly on the reunion of the Old and New School Churches, and

Whereas, A majority of the presbyteries of the Old School Church have rejected the basis sent down, and

Whereas, It was proposed by some in each Church that the next General Assemblies of the two Churches should consummate a union upon a basis not definitely and formally submitted to the Presbyteries, therefore,

Resolved,, That this Presbytery, in addition to its former action, expresses its disapproval of an organic union, on any basis not first submitted to the Presbyteries, and agreed upon by three-fourths of the same.

After a discussion the substitute was adopted.

The following delegates were elected to the General Assembly, which meets in New York on May 20:—

Clerical delegates—Rev. J. J. Henderson, Rev. Samuel Bayless. Ruling elders—Messrs. W. J. Dickey and Benjamin Silver. As alternate members—Rev. Dr. Cyrus Dickson and A. B. Cross. Ruling elders—Dr. Hall Richardson and J. G. Matthews. Adjourned.

The Late President Lincoln.

CHICAGO, April 16.—The State Legislature yesterday, in commemoration of the anniversary of President Lincoln's death, visited his tomb, where brief religious services were held. There was a general attendance of visitors, and liberal subscriptions to the monument fund were made.

The number of fires in the city during the municipal year was 405, and the total amount of losses $560,169.

Fire at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, April 16.—A fire last night, on the southwest corner of Water and Commerce streets, destroyed four buildings occupied by a wholesale grocery store and several commission houses. Loss, $10,000, which is fully insured in the Maryland and National Companies of Baltimore; Home, of New Haven, and Atlantic, of New York. The buildings are believed to have been fired by an incendiary.

Fire at Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 16.—A fire this morning destroyed the stores of Morris Steliner & Co., wool and hides; J. N. Campbell & Co., grocers; Doolittle & Kees, provision dealers; and Richards & Brown, flour and feed. Loss, $30,000; insurance, about $10,000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton quiet; 6000 bales sold at 28¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c. 5500 barrels sold; State, $5 45@6 75; Western, $5 30@8; Southern, Wheat declining; sales of 10,000 bushels; No. 2 at $1 40; white California at $1 65. Corn dull and declined 1c.; sales of 29,000 bushels mixed Western, at 84@86½c. Oats dull and unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess $31. Lard lower; steam 18½@18¾c. Whisky dull and quotations nominal.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 15.—Flour dull, and there are no transactions, except for local trade. Wheat is very dull; choice, $1 60. Legal-tenders, 77.

Confirmed.

A day or two since we chronicled the occurrence of a spicy interview between President Grant and Senator Ross. It meets with the following confirmation from the correspondent of the Chicago *Times*:—

"Quite a scene occurred at the White House on Saturday last. It appears that Senator Ross of Kansas obtained an interview with the President and protested against the renomination of one Babcock for Surveyor-General of that State—the appointment failing to be acted on last week—and added that Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clarke had been making pretty much all the Kansas appointments. Grant replied that it was useless to say more, as his mind was already made up on the Surveyorship. Ross continued protesting, when Grant said, "I tell you my mind is made up. I don't want to hear any more." Ross replied, "Go to ——." Then Grant moved towards him, and said, "Get out of this house instantly, and never set your foot in it again." Ross, without a word, left at once.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Nominations and Confirmations To-day—The New Indian Commissioner—Naval Orders—Reduction in the Clerical Forces.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate:—

N. M. Delano, of Colorado, Consul to Foochow, China; W. H. Wadsworth, Kentucky, Commissioner under the treaty with Mexico; J. B. Townsend, United States Marshal, Northern district of Mississippi; J. Pollock, Director of United States Mint at Philadelphia.

The New Indian Commissioner.

2. P. M.—So far to-day only one confirmation has been made, that of Eli S. Parker, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Emancipation Anniversary.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The colored people to-day are celebrating by parades, etc., the anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. There is a general holiday among that class of the population. Various colored civil and military organizations are out in procession, and numbers of colored persons of both sexes and all sizes are along the sidewalks witnessing the parade. During the morning a large number of them, taking advantage of the holiday, were at the Executive Mansion, taking a view of the rooms usually open to the public.

Naval Orders.

Commander J. H. Gilles is ordered to duty as equipment officer and inspector of supplies at the Washington Navy Yard. Chief Engineer H. H. Stewart is ordered as President, and Chief Engineers F. C. Dade and W. H. Lamdin as members, of the board to examine engineers for promotion.

More Unfortunates.

Out of the thirty-five clerks belonging to the Third Auditor's Office who were yesterday notified that they were to be removed, there were seven out of eleven chiefs of divisions.

The Second Comptroller.

It is stated at the Treasury Department that Second Comptroller Broadhead has received a letter from Secretary Boutwell, informing him that the department has no intention of dispensing with his services, in consequence of which Mr. Broadhead will not tender his resignation.

The Cabinet.

This being regular Cabinet day, all the members were present. Previous to the meeting a large number of Senators called and had interviews with the President.

Additional Nominations.

The following nominations were made to-day:—

Consuls—At Foochow, M. M. Delano, Colorado; Winnepeg, Oscar Malinroos, of Minnesota; Commissioner under treaty with Mexico, W. H. Wadsworth.

United States Marshal for the Northern district of Mississippi, James B. Townsend; do. for Georgia, A. M. H. Smyth.

Associate Justice for Arizona, Isham Reaves.

United States Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois, Benford Wilson.

Appraiser at Philadelphia, Wilmer Worthington.

Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, James Pollock.

Kerosene Lamp Explosion.

UTICA, April 16.—Mrs. Thurston Dame, of this city, was terribly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp last night. The flesh was burned from parts of her face and limbs. She died this morning at 10 o'clock.

Not Guilty.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 16.—In the murder case of Mrs. LaFlamme and Dore, the jury, after being out three and a half hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Suicide.

BUFFALO, April 16.—A German named Philip Dietrick hanged himself to-day while drunk. He leaves a wife and five children, the former in an insane asylum.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3 P. M.

Glendining, Davis & Co., report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Central R.	164¼	Clev. and Toledo R.	98⅛
Ph. and Rea. R.	94⅛	Toledo and Wabash.	71¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	99⅛	Mil. and St. Paul R. c.	78⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	91¾	Mil. and St. Paul R. p.	85⅛
Chi. and N. W. com.	83⅛	Adams Express.	59⅜
Chi. and W. W. pref.	95⅝	Wells, Fargo.	31
Chi. and R. I. R.	136½	United States.	59
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132	Tennessee 6s, new.	59
Pacific Mail Steam.	94½	Gold.	133¼
West. Union Tel.	41½	Market steady.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 Leh V new bs.	94	100 sh Read R.	47
$500 Leh gold l.	94¼	100 do.	47
$2000 Pa 6s W I. Cp.	101	100 do.	47
$1000 do.	101	200 sh Hestonville.	13
$5000 5-20s, '62, July.	114¾	200 do.	13⅛
$5000 do.	114⅞	100 sh Phil & E.	28⅝
6 sh Penna R.	59½	25 do.	28⅝
300 Leh Stk.	33	100 sh Cata Pf.	35
300 do.	33	100 do.	35
100 do.	33	10 sh Com'h Bk.	61
100 do.	33	100 sh N Penna RR.	34½
100 do.	33	100 do.	34½
100 do.	33⅛	100 sh Sham'n Coal.	5⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 Leh Gold l.	94½	100 sh Leh Stk.	33¼
$3000 do.	94⅝	100 do.	33
$2000 Pa R 1m 6s.	99½	100 do.	33
$2000 Pa R 2 m.	95	50 do.	33
$1600 do.	94⅞	11 sh Penna RR.	59⅛
$3600 Leh R 6s.	86⅛	5 sh Far & M Bk.	124½
$2000 C & Am 6s, '63, abt	86	8 sh Leh Val.	55⅞
$2700 Pa 6s 2 ser.	105	200 sh Ocean Oil.	⅜
200 sh Hestonv'e.	13		

—A "corner" in bricks has been made by parties in the East, who hold several millions each.

PIANOS, ETC.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

BRADBURY'S PIANOS.—ONE AT White House. Seven First Premiums. Also, Taylor & Farley's Organs. WILLIAM G. FISCHER, No. 1018 ARCH Street. 4 15 2m

CHICKERING
Grand Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

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GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
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N. B.—New and Second-hand Pianos to rent.
Tuning and Moving promptly attended to. 4 5 1m

THE PARDEE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT

OF

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,

EASTON, PA.

This Department of Lafayette College was organized October, 1865, by the munificence of A. PARDEE, Esq., of Hazleton, Pa., who has placed in the hands of the Trustees the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. This has enabled the Board to add to the Faculty of the College eminent instructors in the various departments of Physical Science; and the munificence of the citizens of Easton, and of friends of the College elsewhere, has supplied funds for the buildings and apparatus necessary for thorough courses of Scientific Instruction, including:—

I.

A General Scientific Course of Four Years.

This is the same as the CLASSICAL COURSE in the College, except Ancient Languages, for which Modern Languages and Sciences are substituted. Graduates in this course receive the Degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

II.

Three Technical Courses of Two Years Each.

I. ENGINEERING.—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical. This Course is designed to give Professional Preparation for the location, construction, and superintendence of Engineering Works of every description. Graduates receive the Degree of C. E.

II. MINING AND METALLURGY.—This Course offers the means of special preparation for exploring undeveloped mineral resources, and for taking charge of mining or metallurgical works. Graduates receive the Degree of M. E.

III. CHEMISTRY.—This Course includes text-book study, lectures, and laboratory practice, every facility for which is found in the Laboratories of JENKS CHEMICAL HALL. Graduates receive the Degree of B. S.

THE LOCATION

Of Lafayette College, in the midst of the great Mining and Manufacturing Region of the Middle States, gives peculiar advantages for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in the above Departments. In addition, therefore, to the Lectures, Recitations, and Laboratory Practice, the Classes are organized into

WORKING SECTIONS,

So that Students may be thoroughly prepared by actual work in the Field, Furnaces, Rolling Mills, etc., for professional employment in the following Departments:—

I. ROAD ENGINEERING.

The Class goes through all the necessary operations (including Field Work and Office Work) for the construction of a Railroad from Easton to some selected terminus.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

Mines near Easton are examined, and Written Reports are made, accompanied by Plans, Calculations, and a discussion of the principles involved.

III. MINING GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY.

Actual Work in the Laboratory, Field, Furnaces, and Rolling Mills. Special attention given to the geology and exploitation of Coal and Iron Ores, and to the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.

IV. TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY.

Particular attention is given to the Chemistry of Agriculture, Medicine, Metallurgy, and the Manufacturing processes. Provision is also made for advanced students who may wish to make original researches.

TUITION FEES

Per session of three months in the General Scientific Course, FIFTEEN DOLLARS; in the Technical Courses or Working Sections, TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

For Circulars or further information, address any of the following

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTY:

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